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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

VOLUME XXXIV, SECTION C, No. 9

PATRICK POWER

PLACE-NAMES AND ANTIQUITIES OF
S.E. CORK—PART II



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

In the year 1902 it was resolved to number in consecutive order the Volumes of the PROCEEDINGS of the Academy, and consequently attention is requested to the following Table:—

CONSECUTIVE SERIES.		ORIGINAL NUMERATION.	
VOLUME	I. (1836-1840) is	VOLUME	I. 1st Ser. Sci., Pol. Lit. & Antiqq.
"	II. (1840-1844) "	"	II. " "
"	III. (1845-1847) "	"	III. " "
"	IV. (1847-1850) "	"	IV. " "
"	V. (1850-1853) "	"	V. " "
"	VI. (1853-1857) "	"	VI. " "
"	VII. (1857-1861) "	"	VII. " "
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"	IX. (1864-1866) "	"	IX. " "
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Section A. Mathematical, Astronomical, and Physical Science.			
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"	XXV. (1904-5)	} In three Sections like Vol. XXIV.	
"	XXVI. (1906-7)		
"	XXVII. (1908-9)		
"	XXVIII. (1909-10)		
"	XXIX. (1910-11)		
"	XXX. (1912-13)	} In three Sections as above.	
"	XXXI. (Clare Island Survey, 1911-15.)		
"	XXXII. (1913-15)		
"	XXXIII. (1916-17)		
"	XXXIV. (Current Volume.)		

(MS. H. 3. 17, T.C.D., p. 745) interpolates after the third and fifth names *Aenach sean Clochair* and *A. Eamhna*,¹ and adds *Martra muintir Finntain*, evidently a Christian cemetery. It nowhere asserts that *A. Clochair* and *A. Culi* are different.

In the charter "*Enachculi* in Corbali" and *Cloghur* (not *Enach Cloghur*) are named apart; the last is probably Clogher, near Dromin, which has only a small defaced earthwork and a liss.

The "*Agallamh na Senorach*,"² a high authority for topography, with especially minute knowledge of this district, identifies the names, placing between Cullen and Ardpatrick "*'Oenach Culi mna Nechtain*, now called . . . '*Oenach sen Clochair*." Its allusion to Nechtan, who appears in independent poems at the neighbouring Knockainey and in the Dalcassian pedigree, shows local knowledge in legend as minute as in that of the topography round Cenn Febrat (Slieveveagh). The *Mesca Ulad*³ places '*O. sen Clochair* between Knockainey and Slieveveagh. Lastly, Corbally adjoins the townlands in which the group of earthworks are found near Clogherbeg and Clogher Hill. The remains are similar to those at the other great '*Oenach* cemeteries—*Tara*, *Brugh*, *Slieveveagh* (*'Temair Erann*), and '*Oenach cairbre* at *Monasteranenagh*. It is most improbable that the Dergthene had two cemeteries in that small well-defined area. "In face of this cumulative argument I see no reason to revise my former statement for what is evidently a late marginal note inserted out of place in the later text.

¹ "*Aonach Macha*" at Emania (Ann. Four MM.), A.M. 3579.

² Silva Gadelica, vol. ii, p. 118.

³ Ed. Hennessy, p. 19.

IX.

PLACE-NAMES AND ANTIQUITIES OF S.E. CORK.

PART II.

BY REV. PROFESSOR PATRICK POWER.

[Read DECEMBER 10, 1917. Published SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.]

PARISH OF CAHERLAG.

THIS parish, which belongs to the diocese of Cork and is of comparatively small extent, lies on the summit and along the southern slope of the high ridge which runs east and west through the barony. Owing mainly to the parish's proximity to Cork city and its consequent exposure to Anglicizing influences, its ancient place-names are neither numerous nor well preserved. Neither are its antiquities many or important. There is no Caherlag townland, though the proper name is borne by a village, a glebe, a church site, and a graveyard, all belonging to the townland of Kilcoolishal. Caherlag (Cathair Lag) seems to signify Small (or Mean) Stone-fort. The name appears as Cathirlage in 1291,¹ and as Ratherlaghern in 1767.² Mr. R. A. Foley and Prof. O'Donoghue, both of whom bring special knowledge of local usage to bear on the subject, tell me the true Irish name is Cathair Laga ("Laga's Stone-Fort"). There was a Laga, daughter of a King of Feara-Muighe, but it is not necessary to suppose that Laga, the princess, and our Laga of the place-name are identical. The parish took its name from the church, and the latter got its designation from the Cathair; and as this last was situated on a ridge summit, there is nothing about the locality to suggest a *lag* or hollow. Almost certainly the original church was within, or beside, the cathair, of which, unfortunately, not a trace remains. Indeed, the church has almost as completely disappeared as the fort, and, even as long ago as the time of the Ordnance Survey, no living native had ever seen any trace of either. Bishop Dive Downes, however, tells us³ he saw the Church of

¹ Tax. P. Nicholas.² First Fruit Records, quoted by Brady, vol. i, p. 51.³ Downes' Tour.

Caherlag in October, 1700. It was "on the top of a hill, on the left-hand of the road from Corke to Youghal, built with stone and clay, the walls half down. A ditch about the churchyard." Besides the graveyard at Caherlag, there are three other ancient (Celtic) church sites in the parish—Kilcoolishal, Killahora, and Killacloyne.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINGLANNA, Baile an Ghleanna—"Homestead of (in) the Glen." Area, 608 A.

The old bridge of three arches on north boundary of the townland was erected in 1803. At date of the Ordnance Survey there was a distillery "in very bad repair" and a flour mill "in good order." There is a pillar-stone on John Kennealy's farm.

Ballinglanny (Inq. Lac. I).

S.D.D. Maryborough (O.M.); the modern name (derived from a Mrs. Maryanne Palmer) of a mansion and grounds. Other mansion names of similar type are Glenville and Glentown Cottage. A local synonym for Maryborough, *scil.*, "Fillbelly Hall," was in popular use half a century ago.

Poll Cam, "Crooked River-hole," in bed of the Glashabuidhe Stream.

BALLYHENNICK, Baile Uí Shionnaig—"O'Shinnick's Homestead." The place is now called Rockgrove, and is practically all demesne land, in which we may expect neither ancient names nor antiquarian survivals. Area, 220 A.

Ballyhinicke (Inq. Car. I).

BALLYNAGARBRACH, Baile na gCairbreach—"The Carberys' Homestead."¹ Area, 232 A.

There were formerly three lises in the townland; not one of these now survives, though the sites of all are traceable.

Ballynagarbraghe (Inq. Car. I).

S.D.D. Glanmire River (O.M.), on west boundary. Gleann Maghair—"Maghair's Glen": compare Alt Mire and Lis Mire, near Liscarroll.² O'Donovan quotes Cormac's Glossary for another signification of the word Maghar—*i. miniasg.*

Droichead na nAdhare—"Bridge of the Horns," in allusion possibly to ornamental pinnacles of masonry on the battlements.

Cnocán Ruadh—"Little Red Hill."

¹ Mr. R. A. Foley informs me that in Imokilly the word "Carbrys" means con-acre people.

² O.S. Field Books

Páire na Stagún. My informant could not explain the meaning of Stagún in the context. The dictionaries variously render the word—potato-cake, a jibbing horse, and a frost-bitten potato. I must, I fear, leave the reader to take his choice of the three interpretations.

BALLYNEROON, Baile na Ruamhan; meaning unknown. O'Donovan¹ suggests R. = spades, but *Rámhan*, not Ruamhan, is the word for spade. There is a place of the same name, parish of Lismore, Co. Waterford, which, for reason given, I have interpreted "Irwin's Homestead."² Area, 174 A.

On Mr. Gleeson's farm are two circular lioses of medium size, one of which is partially destroyed, but the other is an excellent specimen, excellently preserved.

Ballynaroone (D.S. Ref.).

S.D.D. Páirc a Comhgair—"Field of the 'Short Cut'"; a name of fairly frequent occurrence. In the present instance a much-used path runs through the field.

Páircín a bhFad Sios—"The Little Far-down Field."

DUNKETTLE, Dún Citil—"Citil's Dún," the former residence, no doubt, of the local chieftain. There is neither trace of Dún nor reference (beyond the place-name) to its quondam and name-giving occupant, who, judging from his name, may have been a Dane or of Danish descent. Area, 413 A.

The O.M. records a number of the usual modern meaningless, very artificial sub-denominations—Woodville, Richmond, Woodlands.³

Downkittele (Inq. temp. Eliz.).

S.D. "The General Field." Origin of the name is unknown.

S.D. Páire na dTurtóg—"Field of the Hillocks."

KILCOOLISHAL a.s. FACTORY HILL, Cill Cúiliseal—"Church of the Lower Ridge (Low-cornered Church)." I regard *Cúiliseal* as an adjective. It may, however, be, as Mr. Foley suggests, that *Cool*, the second member of the name, = Connla (Cúla), and that the compound, Kilcool (Connla's church), is here qualified by the adjective *iseal*, lower. The name-giving church was almost certainly not Caherlag (though this latter is also within the townland), but a primitive Celtic church which occupied site of the present house known as Dunsland.⁴ Area, 442 A.

¹ *Loc. cit.*

² "Place-Names of Decies," p. 20.

³ Might not use of these fatuous names be made a source of revenue in these lean times? Why not tax the names as other luxuries are taxed? This hint is offered gratuitously to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

⁴ Mr. R. A. Foley reminds me that there was a Connla, sister of Laga (*supra*), dau. of a king of Feara-Muighe.

Caherlag graveyard and church site are on the townland. The burial-ground, which is overerowed at the south side,¹ is but sparsely occupied at the north. About centre of the enclosure is a standing grave-stone bearing the following inscription in a kind of cursive script :—

“ T. R.

Mich^l Sinnic^h

45 years P.P., B.

T.D., M.A., N.A.

Died June the 29th 1791.

Aged 75 years.”

The letters N.A. stand for Notary Apostolic; B.T.D. may be the stone-cutter's rendering of B.S.T., i.e., Bachelor of Sacred Theology. Father Shinnick was, I think, the founder of a burse, or burses, in Louvain for the education there of Irish students.² *Vid.* under Ballyhennick, *supra*.

S.D.D. Father Mathew's Tower (O.M.). A castellated building erected by a local admirer of the Apostle of Temperance to commemorate the fruitful labours of the devoted Capuchin.

“ Boglands ”—A sub-den. of inconsiderable extent.

Páire a' Chlampair—“ Field of the Contention.”

Cnocán na Gheimhlighe—“ Little Hill of the Fettered (Beast).”

Glebe (O.M.), on west side of the townland.

KILLACLOYNE, Cill na Cluana—“ Church of the Sequestered Place.” Area, 328 A.

The church which gave the place its name was situated near the north angle of the townland. Its exact site was found, with some difficulty, on Fenton's farm, to west side of the main road—beside a stream in a rather boggy situation at bottom of a shallow glen. Foundations of a building—presumably an early church of oratory type—are faintly traceable; they measure 18 feet by 9 feet. Part of the townland of Killaclyone lies within the neighbouring (Carrigtohill) parish, which see.

¹ The demand for accommodation on the south side of ancient cemeteries must have struck all who give time to their study. Church symbolism furnishes the explanation; I take it to be this—the north was the region of the infidel; the north portion of the cemetery, at least the portion of the latter to the north of the church, was set apart for interment of heretics and others not entitled to Christian sepulchre. Though its symbolism has been long forgotten, the north side of the ancient graveyard is still popularly avoided as much as possible.

² There is a current popular belief in ill-luck following clerical money. Father Shinnick's case might be quoted as an instance in proof. On the priest's death some legacy came to his nephew, a close-fisted man. His wife got access to it and squandered it on her lover. When her husband discovered the perfidy he cut her throat and then his own. His coffin was flung into the river, but as it would not sink, it was buried finally in the wooded steep of Glanmire.

S.D.D. "The Gob," a field. "Gob" is, of course, an Irish word—a protruding beak.

"The Leaca." "Leaca," a glenslope.

"The Lag." "Lag," a hollow.

Bóthairín a Ghotair—"Little Road of the Puddle." It is hardly necessary to remind Irish readers that *gutter* in Irish colloquial usage means soft, slushy mud.

KILLAHORA, Cill a Hóraig (or, Hora); meaning doubtful. Killahorige is an old form. Area, 424 A.

The site of the eponymous ceall is marked on the Ordnance Map, and is faintly remembered locally; there are no remains, but circuit of the circular surrounding fence is traceable.

S.D.D. 'Ard na Caillighe—"The Hag's Height"; this is a small subdiv., and equates with the present "Windsor Hill."

Go ban Chreabhair—"The Woodcock's Beak"; a field so called from some fancied resemblance to the object named.

Páirc a' Chombgair—"Field of the 'Short cut.'"

LACKINROE, Leacain Ruadh—"Red Glen-Slope." Observe again the use of the locative for the nominative. Area, 451 A.

The place appears as "Annemount" on some maps. There were two lioses, now levelled—one to east, the other to west, of main road—on John O'Donoghue's farm. On O'Donoghue's farm, too, is a ceall site, but no visible remains survive, save traces of an ancient surrounding fence—circular as usual—enclosing an area of approximately half an acre. From the cill site, which is on a detached elevation, there is a beautiful and extensive view to north, east, and west, bounded in the mellow distance by the Galtee, Knockmaeldown, and Comeragh (Co. Waterford) ranges. The old hilly roadway, which cuts east and west through the townland, was the former main Cork and Youghal road.

S.D.D. An Chill; the early church site already alluded to.

Páirc na dTri gCuinne—"The Three-Cornered Field." This name is of so frequent occurrence that, for our present purpose, we may regard it as descriptive merely and a common noun; henceforth, therefore, it will not be necessary to record it.

"The Fay Field." Feith (fay) is a vein of green herbage, indicating course of a subterraneous spring.

"The Long Reach," a field on Gleeson's farm.

On this townland the Ordnance map also records "Annemount" and "Combermere," two names of modern, meaningless character.

ROWGARRANE, Ruadh Gharrán—"Red Grove." Area, 240 A.

The O.M. records three lioses on this townland—scil., two large specimens and one of lesser size. All these, however, have entirely disappeared, the only traces remaining being the field-names, “Fort Field” and “Páirc a Leasa,” on McCarthy’s and Twomey’s farms respectively.

Rowgarron (Inq. Car. I).

S.D.D. Páirc na nGearrhiadh (or gCorrhiadh)—“Field of the Hares (or Stags).”

“The Stand Field,” in which races were once held.

CARRIGTOHILL PARISH.

Judging from the great extent of its parish, Carrigtohill was probably a “Mother Church.” The parish contains no fewer than thirty-seven townlands, many of them, however, of less than average area. The region embraced comprises about one-half, arable upland, and one-half, fertile limestone plain. In Carrigtohill village are the remains of a large ruined church, with a strong, square tower attached, and at Kileurfin Glebe are the insignificant ruins of a second and smaller church, while an early church site has been identified at Ballyregan. There are Holy Wells at Woodstock, Ballinbrithig, and Terrysland. The castle of Barryscourt, near Carrigtohill village, is a very fine specimen of a modified peeltower, which, with its courtyard and outworks, is in a tolerable state of preservation. Windele, who was at Mass in Carrigtohill on Palm Sunday, 1833, describes the congregation as bringing each one his own branch of palm, and holding it up in his hand, to be blessed. The church then existing had, by the way, been designed by the well-known Father Mat Horgan, while he was curate in Carrigtohill. Over the doorway was an Irish inscription:—“Do Dhia Fo Tharmuin Muire Naomhtha.”

TOWNLANDS.

ANNEGROVE, Baile na Speire. Meaning unknown. *Speire*, David Barry, of Carrigtohill, informs me, would mean a lot of business involving worry or vexation. I find the name spelled Ballinsperry in old documents. The name Annegrove the place owes to a Lord Barrymore, whose wife was Anne Coughlan, of Ardagna, Co. Waterford. Area, 297A.

On the townland are the unimportant remains of a church, Kileurfin, which stand within the ancient cemetery on brow of the range running east and west through the barony. The west gable is practically entire, but so thickly and completely covered with ivy that no window or other such feature is visible. Besides the gable in question there stands a fragment—three yards long by four yards high—of the north side wall, and another large fragment has but

recently fallen; there are also the foundations of the east gable. A local red sandstone is the material used in the masonry throughout. The ancient cemetery—an acre or so in extent—contains nothing of very particular interest. At west side of the enclosure is a roughly squared block of hard sandstone or conglomerate—3 feet by 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot—which looks like an ancient termion stone. At any rate, it is of evident antiquity. A table-tomb covers the last resting-place of the once notable Coppingers, of Barrycourt. The now neglected monument was erected in 1788.

The name Kilcurfin is puzzling. Probably it is the equivalent of the popular Irish designation, Cill Coraichín—"Church of the Little Swamp." It may at first sight seem unlikely that there could be a swamp at such an elevation. Let the visitor to Kilcurfin, however, but cross the road which runs north and south along the boundary wall of the cemetery, and scale the fence at opposite side of the road. There, in the field before him, separated from the cemetery by only a few yards, he will see, in the spring, pond and boggy patch, a survival of the aboriginal morass. In this connexion, too, it is useful to note that the field adjoining the cemetery to the north is named Labán, i.e., puddle. A difficulty in way of the equation—Kilcurfin = Cill Coraichín—is the undoubted antiquity of the form, Kileurfin. It occurs, for instance, under the form, Kyleurfyn, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291). O'Donovan would trace *curfin* to *cora finn*, "white weir."¹

Kilkillilane, ats Killcurrhine, ats Kilcurfine (Inq. Iac. I).

S.D.D. "The Cap Well," a well in a field at west side of main (N. & S.) road. It is domed over, and an inscribed limestone slab informs us it was—

Erected by
FRANCIS WISE, Esq.
A.D. 1798.

Carrig, or "The Rock," a point on the road where formerly was a rock, cut away "at time of the Public Works."

BALLINABOINTRA, Baile na Baintreabhaighe—"The Widow's Homestead." Area, 338 A.

"The Mile Bush," a landmark by the roadside.

Carraig Fíoradh—perhaps "Testifying Rock"; compare Cloch Labharais, Co. Waterford. *Fíoradh* also = the outline, backbone, or verge. In the present instance the rock is a remarkable limestone outcrop.

¹ It may be interesting to note here that the word *cora* is used locally to designate a small trench, or drain, to carry water, e.g. for irrigation.

Carraigín an Aodhaire—"The Shepherd's Rock"; an outcrop of less striking appearance, and smaller, than last.

"Mile Bush Rock." A large limestone rock by the roadside.

BALLYADAM, Baile Mhic Adaim—"MacAdam's Homestead." MacAdam was the Irish name adopted by a branch of the Barrys. Area, 256A.

The townland is of very irregular shape.

Ballyaddame (Inq. Eliz.).

BALLYBRITTIG, Baile an Bhriotaigh—"Britt's Homestead." Area, 724A. The townland is specially rich in antiquities; the O.M., for instance, records no fewer than seven lioses. There are likewise two Holy Wells, one each on Mrs. Walsh's and Mrs. Murphy's farm. On the holding of Mrs. FitzGerald, where formerly stood three or four lioses, only two now remain; these are both circular in plan, and of small size. There is one lios each on the respective holdings of Jeremiah Corkery, Denis Mahoney, and James Twomey. The lios on Corkery's farm is irregularly circular in outline, and about a quarter acre in area, with its fence partly prostrate and, where perfect, about five feet in height. Mahoney's, Twomey's, and Mrs. FitzGerald's lioses are much the same size as Corkery's, just described, but in a somewhat better state of preservation. "Rounds" and votive offerings are still made at both wells. Of the two the well on Mrs. Murphy's is the better known. It will be found—a quite open, clear, bubbling spring—within a fox-covert, in the side of a small glen, embowered in willows. Although, *teste* Mrs. Murphy, the well is sacred to St. Colman, the "rounds" are made chiefly on St. John's Day (June 24th).¹ The well on Mrs. Walsh's holding is rarely visited now. I found, however, one votive offering (a piece of ribbon attached to a tree) in July, 1917. Forty years ago "rounds" were quite frequent there. The well is on the eastern side of a glen slope. It is overshadowed by a group of ancient whitethorns, and it is approached from above by a flight of steps, fifteen of which are of stone.

S.D.D. Réidh na Saileach—"Mountain Plain of the Willows"; a considerable subdivision, regarded locally as an independent townland. The willow in the present connexion is the wild mountain variety.

Páircín na Fairrge—"Sea Field," because it affords a distant view of St. George's Channel.

Tobairín na Naomh—"Little Well of the Saints."

Páircín a' Phiobaire—"The Piper's Little Field."

¹ It is very remarkable, by the way, how many wells are dedicated to the Baptist, and how common are "rounds" on the feast of this saint. In this connexion proximity of St. John's Day to the summer solstice—coupled with the popular boufires on the preceding evening—is suggestive of pagan association.

BALLYCURREEN, Baile Uí Chuirrín—"O'Curran's (or O'Creaghan's) Homestead." Area, 375 A.

There were two lioses on O'Connell's farm, but they have been levelled of recent years.

S.D.D. Tobar an Iarla—"The Earl's Well." My informant—a remarkably intelligent man, John O'Neill, by name—thinks the name-giving Earl was none other than Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who was brother to a quondam owner of the estate. This identification, I must confess, seems far-fetched and unlikely. The well has, according to popular belief, shifted its site; it is now in a yard adjoining a labourer's house, but its rightful, original habitat was lower down the road to the south—or Johnstown, where is a waste patch, or piece of commonage, on which a "pattern" was formerly held.

Cnoc a Droma—"Hill of the Ridge." The name is not tautological as it seems.

BALLYLEARY, Baile Uí Laoghaire—"O'Leary's Homestead." Area, 158 A. The O.M. shows two small lioses on this townland. Only a single lios now survives; this is on Mrs. Barry's farm, and, with its fence now nearly levelled, covers about an acre.

S.D.D. An Branar—"The Grafted Field."¹

Páirc na Ceárdchan—"Field of the Smithy"; there is no forge now.

Múchán—"Souterrain"; a field so called, no doubt, from the former existence therein of beehive chambers or passages therewith connected. Múchán is primarily a chimney, but, in field-names, it generally designates the subterranean passages, &c., of a lios. Mr. P. M'Sweeney, Inspector N.S., informs me that *Múchán* is used in Decies to designate also a field in which occur unexpected cavities, or half-hidden, and open, drains; the name, in this case, was, no doubt, applied originally to the drains, and later—by transference—to the field.

BALLYREGAN, Baile Uí Riagáin—"O'Regan's Homestead." Area, 207 A.

The O.M. records a single, large, circular lios; this is a fine specimen, about an acre in extent, on Wm. O'Connell's farm, with a single surrounding fence, some 15 feet in height by 20 feet thick.

There is also a cill, or early church site.

¹ "Grafting," or grabbing with graffán or mattock, was an old, common, laborious and ultimately injurious method of preparing a lea-field for a potato crop. The turf in a light strip was first detached with the graffán and then allowed to dry. Next, it was burned, and finally the ashes were ploughed or dug into the soil. The operation secured, it is claimed, a good crop of mealy tubers, but eventually it hurt and reduced the land. The graffán is not yet quite obsolete in Co. Cork; it is used in the cultivation of lazy beds, and, this present year, the writer has even seen a "branar" in process of cultivation within a neighbouring barony.

Ballyregaun (Inq. Iac. I).

S.DD. Cúileach Cam—"Crooked Corner Place." *Cúilcach* I take to be a derivative from *cúil*; it is applied, in the present instance, to a hollow or dip in the road.

Ceann a' Bhóthairín—"Little Road Head."

Seana Bhóthar—"Old Road"; on or near the coterminous boundary with Ballinbrittig. The place was formerly ghost-haunted. My informant, however, never saw anything more fearsome than a cat seated at midnight on the summit of a gate pier!

Ceall; an early church site on Mrs. Roche's farm, and near the south-west angle of the townland. Here a low, circular fence on top of the glen slope encloses a space, half an acre, or so, in area.

"The Gary Road." Probably the word is Gaortha—a wooded and stream-watered place.

Cnoc a' Droma—"Hill of the Ridge"; a field.

BALLYRICHARD, Baile Risteáird—"Richard's Homestead." Area, in two divisions, 392 a.

There is one small circular lios still standing on Kelleher's farm, and another, on Lawton's, has been levelled.

S.DD. "Schratháns." A subdenomination of small extent. *Sraithcán* means coarse land, and the word is of fairly frequent occurrence in place-names. Joyce derives it from *scraith*, a green sward, or a scraw or coarse sod dried for burning. With this derivation Canon Lyons' disagrees. Joyce, however, though—*aliquando dormitat*—is much more reliable and saner in his derivations than the worthy canon.

"The Racecourse"; a field.

BARRYSCOURT, Cuirt a Bharraigh—Idem; from the great castle of the Barrys still surviving in a comparatively good state of preservation. According to Michal Deasy, an older name for at least a portion of the townland was Cnoc a Loiscthe—"Hill of the Burning" (i.e. Burned Hill). Area, 699 a.

Ballynwoorige (Inq. Car. I).

On the townland was one large lios which has been demolished recently. The chief surviving object of antiquarian interest is, of course, Barryscourt Castle. It stands now a considerable way from the river bank, but formerly the tide flowed right up to the machicolated walls, and even some perches beyond to the east. There were extensive artificial ponds for ornament and

¹ Cork Hist. and Archaeol. Journal, vol. ii, p. 146.

utility. Till quite a late period, and within the last half century, there were some considerable survivals of the ancient dense yew hedges. The castle of Barryscourt—so, at any rate, it is claimed—owes its original erection (1206) to Philip de Barry, nephew to Robert fitz Stephen of Strongbow's band. In this place, it is likewise claimed, Cambrensis wrote his pseudo-history. The castle, as at present, consists of a great keep, with a courtyard covering about half an acre, and the whole appears to be of somewhat later date than the thirteenth century. Tudor windows and other details suggest a sixteenth-century rebuilding or restoration. Of such rebuilding there is further evidence in an inscription on the stone lintel over the immense fireplace :—

“A^c DO. 1588. D.B. ET E.R. ME FIERI FECERUNT.”

This gives us the initials of the rebuilder—David Barry, 1st Viscount Buttevant. The keep, or castle proper, is quadrangular in plan with three flanking towers at the outer angles. The southern flanker is of solid masonry to the height of seven feet. In an upper story is the domestic chapel. There were also three bastions or flanking towers to protect the courtyard. Adjoining the castle is the comparatively modern (1716), but now ruinous, mansion of the Coppingers, who, early in the eighteenth century, became lessees of Barryscourt, as I believe they have ever since continued. Their former residence had been in old Bridewell Lane on east side of North Main Street, Cork. The castle proper has remained uninhabited (except presumably by soldiery) since the days of the last Viscount Buttevant. It was never occupied as a residence by the Barrymores.

S.D.D. Lamanagh (O.M.), Oileán Meadhanach—“Middle Island”; an extensive sub-division, not geographically an island.

Millaun (O.M.), Mulláin—“Round Hills.” This is a cluster of houses (three, at present), surrounded by rounded hills of esker character.

Weir Island (O.M.), Oileán na gCoran. *Idem*.

“The Round O”; a conical hill of tumulus shape, now planted with timber.

Gróibhín Fóite—“Little Grove of Fota”; a screen of timber.

“The Rosary Walk,” in the castle grounds.

Páirc a hChomhgair—“Field of the Short Cut.”

Páirc a Bhulláin—“Field of (with) the Round Hillock.” There is a small round hill in centre.

Bothairín ‘Ard—“Elevated Little Road”; a laneway from the strand to Mullawn village. Elevation here is not figurative but very real.

Clais a’ Tobair—“Trench of the Well”; a field.

Clais a' Duine Mhairbh—"Trench of the Dead Man"; now a long timber screen.

Páirc na Muc—"The Pigs' Field."

Páircín Fan—"Fan's Little Field." Fan here appears to be a woman's name. I heard from two independent sources that the field embraces the site of a former graveyard.

An Claidh Ramhar—"The Broad Bank." This is a wide earthen fence, bordered by a stream at either side, and leading towards Carrigtohill village. The feature suggests the remark that, in low-lying country liable to floods, a wide "ditch" of this type is often used as a quasi-public footpath. Occasionally, indeed, such a fence is so utilised—without any constraint from floods. This kind of combination path and fence is usually called "a double ditch."

Páircín a' Chodalta—"Little Field of the Sleeping." Somnolency is to be here understood in a quasi-passive sense.

Eibhlín Creaga; meaning unknown. David Barry, grandson and namesake of the poet, and himself an Irishean of no mean order, suggests Oileán Creaga; *aidhlean* means also a palace or mansion. I fear I must leave it at that.

CARHOO, Ceathramha—"Quarter." Area, 97 A.

The "Quarter" was an ancient Irish land measure—somewhat variable, but generally equal to about 120 acres.

CARRIGANE, Carragán—"Little Rock." Area 432 A.

Carrigan (D.S.R.).

There is a reputed holy well on Carter's farm; "rounds" were made there within living memory.

S.DD. Móinteán na Ráibe—"Little Bog of the Rape Crop."

Leath Hama—"Half Hames"; a field so called from some resemblance to the dimidiated article of horse-attire.

Cnoc Buidhe—"Yellow Hill"; presumably from colour of the blossoming furze.

Bóthairín Nóra—"Nora's Little Road."

An Log—"The Hollow"; a sub-div.

Páirc na Mainistreach—"The Monastery Field," on east boundary of the townland.

CARRIGTWOHILL, Carraig Tuathail—"Tuathal's Rock." Area, 566 A.

Maner' de Carrigtoghill ats Barries Court (Inq. Lac. I.).

The ruined Church of Carrigtwohill—of unusual interest and importance—consists of nave and chancel, with a strong quadrangular tower at south-west

angle of the former. Carrigtwohill Church was one of the many places burned by the redoubtable Murrough O'Brien. Unfortunately, the building has been considerably modified and interfered with in comparatively modern times to adapt it to purposes of Protestant worship. Part of the nave (eastern end) was roofed over, and the chancel-arch was transformed into an east window. From the occurrence of two arches in the side-walls of the nave, it looks as if the church had a transept or transepts, or, perhaps, aisles. The total length of the church is about 150 feet. In the surrounding large and much-used cemetery are many grave monuments of interest. The most important is, doubtless, the rather elaborately carved tablet which is set into the surviving fragment of the north side wall of nave. The present inscribed slab seems to be a later insertion into a seventeenth-century monument; its inscription reads:—

"This Monument
Was erected by S^r
James Cotter Kt.
For Himself
and His Family Anno
Domini, 1688."

Sir James Cotter, here commemorated, sat as Member for Cork city in King James's Irish Parliament, 1689; he was commander-in-chief of the royal forces in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, and first sovereign of Middleton (1687).¹

A standing stone (reversed), near south side of the chancel, commemorates:—

"MARGARITA DOULY (or DONLY) QUIN-
QUE TRIGINTA ANNOS
NATA OBIT OCTAVA DIE
JUNII ANNO DOMINI 1735."

¹ In the same grave, presumably (for his body was buried at Carrigtwohill), repose the ashes of another Cotter—better remembered in popular story. He was executed in Cork—nominally for rape—in the time of Queen Anne. Cotter was a Papist, and aggressive at that. Debarred by the Penal Laws from possession of carriage horses, he drove into Cork with a team of bullocks, and to emphasize situation and purpose he fastened orange favours to the animals' legs. Moreover, he enjoyed the reputation of a gallant, and was wont—so it was told—to boast of favours from the lady folk of his enemies. All this and more of similar sort did not help him when he stood before a judge who had reason to suspect him of undue influence in his own domestic circle, and before a jury, some members of which bore him more than a grudge. He was convicted, and suffered the extreme penalty at the corner of Broad Lane, in Cork. Cotter's prosecutor was a Quaker damsel, Betty Squib by name, who had formerly been his mistress. He met this lady on the road from Clonmel and gave her—presumably on her demand—some money and his watch. On second thoughts he demanded the watch back, and finally recovered it, partly by force.

Close to the last is a second small headstone, also reversed, which tells:—

“The Greatest
loss the publick
here has knowⁿ
John O’Leary
lying beneath
this stone who
Died 10^{br} ye 27^{ne}
1763 Aged 78
Years.”

One can only speculate as to the public services rendered ; the inscription unfortunately records no more, though we feel that having made so bold a claim it ought to have gone further. Five yards or so to south of choir, and in line with east gable of the latter, is an inscribed stone in testimony that:—

“From This
Stone to ye Wall
is ye Burying Place
of James Sarsfield
and his Family.
W. D. Mar. 23, 1736.
Aged 96.”

W. D. probably stands for “who Died,” and refers to James Sarsfield ; for it is not likely that the whole family died on the same day. Finally, a reserved headstone towards west side of the graveyard marks the burial-place of:—

“Ben Griffin
Jn^r who Departed This
Life ye 17 Day of X^{br} ANN.
DOM. 1723. Aged 24 years.”¹

Windele refers to a peculiar cross-inscribed stone in Carrigtwohill grave-

Cotter is said to have been an Irish scholar ; anyhow he, or his father, was the patron of Irish poets and, as may be presumed, he was lamented in many Irish elegies. (Windele mss. R.I.A.)

¹ Only inscriptions likely to be of some general interest are noted. The student of Irish graveyard lore will doubtless have noticed how the general form of inscription varies with locality. Throughout Barrymore, for instance, direct request (other than R.I.P.) for prayers is not common. The most frequent formulas are : “Here lies (or lyeth) the Body of,” and “This is the Burial place of,”

yard. This, he was informed by Mr. George Martin of Greenville, covered the remains of a Kirwan, who, with his men, held the cross-roads midway between Corrigtwhill and Middleton for three days against the forces of Murrough O'Brien. Kirwan was finally overcome and slain.

S.D.D. Carraigeán Ciarraidheach—"The Kerry-men's Rock." Probably the "Rock" was a natural outcrop. The name is now applied to a cross-roads on the outskirts of the village; the place was "a stand," on Sundays after Mass and on mornings in harvest, for the spailpins, or wandering labourers, from Co. Kerry, ready to dispose of their services to the highest bidder.

Cúil na Reilge—"Churchyard Corner," a field adjacent to the cemetery. In the same field is a natural limestone cave, called Poll na Reilge.

Bán Mór—"Great Field."

Carraig Tuathail, "Tuathal's Rock"; an outcrop or bluff of limestone, near north boundary of the townland, from which townland and parish derive their name. In this rock was a cave from which ran a subterranean passage, formerly believed to lead to the "Goats' Hole," in Ballintubrid—that is, some two miles to the south-east.

Tobar na Daibheche—"Well of the Vat." *Dabhach* is both masculine and feminine. In the present instance, the name is applied to a well in the village, to rear of the police station.

Tobar Carraig a' Phuill—"Rock Hole Well." The writer met a place of the same name in the Australian backblocks—almost beyond civilization.

CLONEEN, Cluainín—"Little Meadow." Area, 676 A.

Cloinne (D. S. Map).

There was at least one lios, but it survives no longer. It stood in the field now called "The Lawn," in front of Cloneen House.

S.D.D. Sliabh Mór—"Great Mountain," a subdivision—of no great extent.

Clais an tSléibhe—"The Mountain Trench." The name is applied to a large field.

Bán a' Gharráin—"The Grove (or Garden) Field."

"The Tread Mill Field"; so called, I was informed, from the fact that a poor fellow, found stealing turnips therein, was obliged to purge his contumacy on the treadmill.

CLYDUFF, Claidhe Dubh—"Black Earthen Fence." Compare Blackditches, Co. Dublin. Area, 111 A.

Cliduffe (Inq. Iac. I.).

Wm. Hackett of Middleton, an enthusiastic, and, for his day, careful and capable antiquary, makes allusion¹ to an ancient *claidhe*, "called 'Cloy an Earla,'" on, or near, the coterminous boundary of Barymore and Imokilly.

S.D. Barr a' Bhaile—"Village Head."

CURRAGH, Corrach—"Marsh." Area, 585 A.

The townland is entirely demesne; hence the paucity of subdenominations.

S.D. Gleann na Muc—"Glen of the Pigs," a glen-side with passages through the underwood.

FAHYDORGAN, Faighthe Uí Dhargáin—"O'Dorgan's Green." Faighthe, minus the Uí Dargáin, is also in common use. In Carrigtwohill graveyard, near west boundary of latter, is an O'Dorgan tomb of considerable antiquity. Area, 147 A.

There is one small circular lios on the townland.

S.D.—An Faighthe—"The Green," a field of some eighteen acres, from which the townland name comes.

FOATY. O'Donovan renders it Fódh Thige (Sod House), or rather he hesitates between this and Feóidhte (Decayed, or Withered, Things). Neither derivation is, to say the least of it, very convincing. *Fíodh*, a wood, suggests a more probable etymology. The local pronunciation is *An Fóidte*, which Prof. O'Donoghue thinks = Fód teith ("Warm-soil"). Area, 221 A.

Fotye (Inq. Car. I.).

Foaty townland, in two parts, occupies the whole island of the same name. Part of the townland lies within the adjoining parish of Clonmel, *qd. vid.* The island is now joined by bridges to Great Island on the one hand, and to the mainland on the other.

S.DD. "The Crescent," a modern terrace of cottages occupied by employees of Lord Barrymore.

"The Causeway," "The Deerpark," and "The Warren."

Loch na Bó—"Lake of the Cow." A pond, supposed to derive its name from a legendary cow—the "Bó Bhán," or the "Glas Gaibhneach."

FORESTOWN, Baile an Fhíréastaigh—"Forest's Homestead." Area, 124 A.

On the townland was a single circular lios of rather small size; alas, its ramparts have been levelled, though the site remains untilled. Evidently

¹ Windele MSS. R.I.A., 12, I. 4.

² Ordnance Survey Field Books, Mountjoy Barracks.

something befell the demolisher of the fence, and deterred him and others from further advance along the Vandalic road. Destruction of this particular lios is specially to be regretted, as the "fort" had a name—Lios Aímhréidh, and it would be most interesting to compare it with the peculiar and similarly named lios on Woodstock townland.

GARRANECLOYNE, Garrán na Cluana—"The Meadow Grove." Area, 170 A.

On this townland stands a ruined mansion (evidently seventeenth century) of the Coppingers.

Garranecloyne (D.S. Ref.).

S.DD. "The Cap-well"; see under Annagrove, *antea*.

Bóthairín na bPaidreacha—"Little Road of the Pater-nosters"; from some pious individual, or family, resident in, or using, the laneway.

GARRANES, Na Garrain—"The Groves." Area, 295 A.

The O.M. shows four lioses, viz., one of fairly large size and three of smaller area. The larger monument, on Fitzgerald's farm, and now completely destroyed, contained souterrains which were opened, explored, and described many years since by Crofton Croker and others. On John Leary's farm is a small lios—not more than a quarter acre in area but quite perfect—with its circular fence about 8 feet high. On Thomas Barry's holding is a similar monument, with a well-defined external trench, and on Mulcahy's holding adjoining is yet another about three-quarter acre in area, and with trench and ring-fence perfect. There is also a fine dallan on Fitzgerald's farm near the cross-roads. The megalith is of the local slate, stands 6 feet high by 6 feet 7 inches by 2 feet, and is cut naturally, on the west face, into a series of two steps.

S DD. Páire a Dalláin—"Field of (in which stands) the Pillar-stone," just referred to.

Páire a Mhóinteáin—"Field of the Boglet."

"The Caol"; name of a field. Caol is a narrow place.

Páirc na Machairí—"Field of the Plains." The plural here is strange. Possibly the correct form is "Na Macraidhe" ("of the youths").

GORTAGOUSTA, Gort a Ghósta—"Tillage-field of the Ghost." Area, 23 A.

An enchanted sheep frequented the place, bewildering wayfarers and leading them astray, especially by night. There are certain fields which possess a somewhat uncanny reputation of this kind. People who enter them at night are misled; they wander round and round, unable to find the exit, till morning. The specific superstition is fairly common, and, so far as the writer is aware, it has not been noted hitherto. The present small townland was once, most probably, such a field. Other fields, in other localities, with similar reputations will be noted later.

Gortygoosty (Inq. Iac. I).

GORTNAMUCKY, Gort na Muice—"Tillage-field of the Pig." The qualifying term, in the singular, suggests that the eponymous pig was a legendary creature—akin, for instance, to the boar which killed Diarmuid O'Duibhne. Area, 239 A.

S.D. Páirc Liath—"Grey Field."

KILCURFIN GLEBE. See under Annegrove, *antea.* Area, 10 A.

KILLACLOYNE. See under Caherlag parish, *antea.* Area, 184 A.

S.DD. "The Lag Field." Lag = a hollow. The Lag in question is a *slogaire*, or limestone swallow-hole, of great depth.

Poll Con—"Dog's Cavern"; this is the swallow-hole in Lag Field." Mouth of the opening—about a perch square—is surrounded by a thicket of blackthorn, but is otherwise unprotected.

"Brown Island." One of the many small islands in Cork Harbour. Its Irish name, if it had any, is lost. Here is a large stone which Fionn Mac Cumhal flung hither from some neighbouring parish. In the adjoining parish of Mogeeshá is a second "Brown Island," part of the townland of Ballintubrid.

LABAUN, Lábán—"Puddle." Area, 13 A.

This is a single large field adjoining Kilcurfin graveyard on the north side. Its name, in all probability, perpetuates memory of the marshy place from which the ancient church was called.

Labane (D.S.R.).

LACKENBEHY, Leaca na Beithe—"Glen Slope of the Birch-wood." Area, 306 A.

Lackenbegghy (D.S.R.).

The O.M. records two lioses on the townland. One of these is, or was, on summit of the round, or oval, hill known as "Ceall Ghuaire." It has disappeared, leaving only traces and its name, "An Lios," behind. The other, on the farm of Michael Barry, is well preserved and of medium size (about three-quarter acre in area), with its circular fence 8 feet or 9 feet high and practically perfect. There was beside—on Michael Barry's farm—an immense folacht fiaidh in a low-lying field beside a stream on west side of townland. Hundreds of loads of broken and burned stones and black earth were extracted from the mound. On Buckley's farm was another cooking mound of similar character, but apparently of less imposing dimensions.

S.DD. Ceall Ghuaire—"Guaire's Church." The name is applied primarily to a striking round, or oval, hill, which still bears traces of the birch-growth

that gave its name to the townland. Secondly, the name is applied to a sub-division of some 75 acres. I could, however, find no trace or tradition of a ceall.

I also found the following field names:—Páircín Ubhla-Ghorta ("Little Orchard Field"); Páircín Conny ("Little Firewood Field," or, perhaps "Conny's Field"); Páirc a Leasa (the "Lios Field"); Páirc a Phon (the "Pond Field"); Páirc na Claise ("The Natural-trench Field"); Ban na Ceardchan ("The Smithy Field"); and Connlach Cam ("Crooked Stubble Field").

LONGSTOWN, Baile an Longaigh—Idem. Area, 128 A.

The O.M. records two lioses—one of them square. Both have unfortunately disappeared, along with a third, which the map has left unrecorded. They were all on the present McGrath's holding.

S.D. Cúinne a Chaim—"Corner of (with) the Hollow"; a dip and bend in the road on the boundary of the present townland with Garranes.

LYSAGHTSTOWN, Baile an Aiséadaig. Aiséadach is evidently the local Irish equivalent to Lysaght. The name Lysaghtstown is scarcely known locally; the popular name is "Haymount." O'Donovan, however, gives the name as Baile mbic Giolla Iasachta, and he adds that the Lysaghts are said to have been a branch of the O'Brien family.¹ Area, 270 A.

S.D.D. Haymount (O.M.); said to be derived from a family named O'Hea, recently, but not now, resident therein.

Gleann na muc—"The Pigs' Glen," on the coterminous boundary with Curragh.

Seana Bhaile—"Old village."

Páirc na gCapall—"Horse Field."

POULANISKY, Poll an Uisge—"Water Hole." Area, 53 A.

S.D.D. "The Chapel Field"; on the edge of a bog on Carter's farm. Most probably the place was the site of a Penal Days' chapel.

Móinteán—"Little Bog."

SPRINGHILL. The available evidence points to Ballyregan (which see, *antea*) as the original name. Area, 165 A.

On the townland is an early church site or ceall.

S.D.D. "Wakeman's Glen," on the coterminous boundary of Annegrove. "The Ceall" (Cill); the early church site above alluded to. It will be found on Miss Roche's farm, close to her residence, and is indicated by the still surviving circular enclosing fence.

Cúlach Cam. I find the word *cúlach* of occasional occurrence in place-

¹ O.S. Field Books.

names, but I am unable with certainty to determine its exact force. It appears—but the dictionaries do not record it—to be a collective or cumulative of *cúil*, a corner.¹ In the present instance the name is applied to a bend and dip in the road. At the spot are two old gate-piers, on top of one of which the ghost of one Joe Wakeman was said to have been seen.

Cnoc a Droma—"Hill of the Ridge," i.e. Ridge-backed Hill.

Páirc na Claise, Páirc Fhada, and Páirc na h'Orna—field-names of obvious signification.

TERRYSLAND, Baile na Speire (meaning unknown) and Baile Nua (as below). The name Terrysland is hardly recognized or used locally; indeed, it looks as if the present were an instance of a place-name officially applied in modern times without warrant of living usage. Ballynoe is the recognized popular designation for at least portion of the townland, and, *teste* David Barry and the general tradition of the countryside, Baile na Speire is the ancient name for the remainder of the division. Area, in two parts, 304 A.

S.D.D. Ballynoe (O.M.), Baile Nua—"New Homestead"; a name of frequent occurrence to designate what would be now a very ancient homestead indeed, if it survived. In the present instance the name is applied to a subdivision some 160 acres in area.

Curraheen, Corraichin—"Little Swamp"; another subdivision—this time, of about 75 A. There is no swamp now, but the place is low-lying, and a respectable stream rises, or receives substantial augment, therein.

"St. David's Well"; a holy well, still in high repute. "Rounds" are still made on St. John's Day and the days succeeding. Overshadowing the well, which is close by the railway embankment, is an aged willow-tree.

Cnoc Mór—"Great Hill"; name applied to a field.

Páircín a tSagairt—"The Priest's Field"; probably because his Reverence held it as tenant.

Páircín na Luch—"Little Field of the Mice." This is the only instance in which I have found the word *luch* entering into the composition of a place-name. It is of course possible that the word is Locha—"Ponds."

Bealach an Ghillín—"The Gelding's Roadway." Of course gillín has other meanings which must not be regarded as absolutely excluded by the foregoing rendering. Gillín may signify simply—a smooth-coated horse, or a little horse-boy.

"The Nasty Field." I cannot explain the reference or application.

¹ In this connexion two forms *cúil*, *cúil*, and *cúil*, *cúile*, have already been noted. To these may be added *cuail*, gen. *cuaile*, a pile; *cuaile*, gen. *idem*, a stake; and *cual*, gen. *cuail*, a faggot.

TIBBOTSTOWN, Baile An Tiobóidigh.—“Toby’s (or Theobald’s) Homestead.” Compare Ballytibbot (Tibbotstown), parish of Inch, barony of Imokilly, where the Irish form is Baile Thiobóid. Compare also Ballymackibott (Baile mhic Thibéad), parish of Ardlagh, same barony. Theobald was a common Christian name in the Butler and De Burgo families. Area, 228 A.

There were five lioses on the townland, but all except two have disappeared, and even the two survivors—of medium size and circular in plan—have been partially destroyed. One of the completely obliterated lioses was of unusually large size, and was inhabited by an enchanted hare.

S.DD. Seana Bhaile—“Old Homestead.” A name of very frequent occurrence, to denote a former village site.

Seana Mhuileann—“Old Mill.”

Poll Cam—“Crooked Hollow.” A twist and depression in the road, towards west side of the townland.

TULLAGHGREEN, Tulach—“Little Hill.” Height, length, &c., in place-names are always purely relative. Here, where the country is almost quite flat, a slight elevation or natural mound, which would pass unnoticed in undulating surroundings, becomes noticeable and important enough to give the place its name. Area, 113 A.

The townland is entirely, or almost entirely, demesne land.

S.D. Abharlóidín. In this guise it is not easy, at first sight, to recognize Abhall-ghoirtín—“Little Orchard.”

WATERROCK, Carraig-an Uisce—Idem. A stream disappears here beneath a rocky outcrop and re-issues some distance away. Area, 349 A.

S.DD. Cramm a Bhile—“Large Tree.” The name seems almost tautological, as both *cramm* and *bill* signify a tree. The name is at present applied to a locality where, on both sides of the road, is an outcrop of limestone and a quarry. In the adjoining field, on Coughlan’s farm, many human skeletons have been found.

Tobar a Dreoilín—“The Wren’s Well.” The name is now applied to a field.

WOODSTOCK, Bun a Stuaidh. The meaning is somewhat doubtful; the name is written as above in a MS. of David Barry, the poet, who was himself a native of, and resident on, the townland. Mr. R. A. Foley quotes the form Bunasód from a MS. dated 1822. Stuaadh is given in the dictionaries as an arch, a rainbow, a sheet, scroll, gable, wall, pinnacle, or ridge. Area, 581 A.

On the townland stands a remarkable lios, crowning a commanding height which affords a glorious and extensive prospect over sea and land. This is Lios Aimhréidh, covering with its double rampart an area of about three acres, and crowning the ridge-brow on Lawton’s farm. The outer circular

rampart is, perhaps, 15 feet or 16 feet high, while its inner and concentric fellow must be some 2 feet or 3 feet higher. Between the two lies a trench correspondingly deep; the second or external trench, nearly 10 yards wide, has been partly filled in. A feature peculiar to this lios—at least the writer has not seen or heard of a second example—is the difference of level in floor of the interior court. Probably it is to this peculiarity that the lios owes its name. One half (the eastern) of the enclosed circular space is about three feet higher than the other half, and the line of division is quite sharp and straight. Windele, who appears to have been the only one to note the peculiarity, states that the outer rampart (can he have meant the inner?) is called Boen. Another extraordinary feature is a well within the lios enclosure, though latter crowns the hill-top. This well is not easy to find, as it lies in bottom of the fosse between the ramparts on the east side. The basin was apparently cut in the rock and was of great depth, though now it is partly filled in. At date of my last visit (July, 1917), the well was quite dry, but probably a clearing out of the basin would reveal a respectable water-supply. The gateway of the lios appears to have been on the south side. A well, or spring, within his house was a privilege of the Brughfer. On the townland are, besides one holy, and another remarkable, well—a second rath, now half demolished, *scil.*:—Lios Dávon (Dá Bhan?), a third rath, of which only a segment of rampart and fosse remains, and the site, with traces, of a fourth.

S.D.D. Lios Aimhréigh and Lios Dá Bhan.

Tobairín na Cásca—"Little Easter-Well." A "pattern" was formerly held here, but it was suppressed by the clergy, because of attendant drunkenness and faction-fighting. This is the well which now supplies water to Carrigtohill village.

Tobar Bó Finne—"White Cow's Well." This lies quite by the roadside, near summit of Woodstock hill. The cow commemorated is, doubtless, some legendary animal, perhaps the Bó Bán, of Ballynakilla (*q.d. vid.*). These frequent references in place-names to the Bó Bán, Bó Riabhach, Capall Caoch, Glas Gamhain, &c., suggest a new, promising, and spacious field of inquiry for the scientific folklorist.

Bánta Gearra—"Short Fields"; three fields, now amalgamated.

Tobairín a' Chapail—"The Horse's Little Well."

Páirc na Glaise, Páirc an Airgid, Páirc Liath, Páirc an 'Aird, Páirc a Phon, Páirc a Ráis, and Páirc a Tobair—Field "of the Stream," "of the Money (hidden treasure)," "of the Grey Surface," "of the Height," "of the Pond," "of the Race Meeting," and "of the Well" respectively. The last-named field is on the hill-top, beside the great lios, but it has no well now.

Móintéan—"Little Bog."

Páirc na Cloiche—"Field of the Pillar Stone," on Fitzgerald's farm. The stone appears to have been removed of recent years; anyhow I failed to find it.

Páircín na Céardehan—"Little Field of the Forge (Barry, the Poet's?)." There is no forge now, and no memory of such an institution survives.

Poll na Steille—"Hole of the Water-Splash." The name is at present applied to a field—the most fertile probably in the townland.

Poll na Madraidhi—"The Dogs' Drowning Hole"; a pit more than half full of water, which became a last home for condemned dogs. My informant described it, too, as "a great place for eels." At a more recent period the pit was filled in with large stones and, later still, a house was erected upon the site.

Páirc Leaca Bheithe—"Birch-wood Glen Slope."

Gleann 'Olaidhe. Meaning unknown. Mr. R. A. Foley suggests P. Amhlaidh. It is a subdivision, containing roughly some 30 a.

Poll an Naosca—"The Snipe's Pool"; another subdivision, somewhat less extensive than the last.

Gleann na Bó Buidhe—"Glen of the Yellow Cow."

Poll Cam—"Crooked Hollow," a field containing a sandpit.

PARISH OF CASTLELYONS.

The name, written "Castle Oleglane" in an Inquisition of Jas. I, is the anglicized form of the Irish, Caisleán 'O Liatháin ("O'Lehanes' Castle), from an ancient fortified residence, which would seem to have preceded the later castle of the Barrymores. More than three-fourths of this parish, which extends along both sides of the river Bride, lies within the present barony; the remainder is in the barony of Condons. The district embraced is, for the greater part, a rich limestone plain, with an elevated ridge of old sandstone on its southern fringe. Place-names are of about average importance and number, and the antiquities are probably a little above the average in interest. Among the latter are monastic and other church remains at Castletyons, a ruined castle in the same place, and another in Ballyrobert, quite a large number of pillar-stones, two or three holy wells, a chambered cairn, and early church sites at Ballyoran, Kilcor, Killawillin, Kill St. Anne, and Farran. As a consequence of its quite unusual fertility, the land has been for ages under more or less intense cultivation; hence wholesale disappearance of lioses. On the southern, less fertile, frontier of the parish, however, the ancient enclosures survive in some numbers.

¹ *Ibid.* Cork Archaeological Journal, vol. i, 2nd series, p. 240.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYARRA, Baile Uí Eaghra—"O'Hara's (?) Homestead." Area, 744 A.

An old estate map (eighteenth century) gives the following now unknown subdenominations as adjoining Ballyarra on the north:—Loughnashillidy, Knocknamontah, and Garrigeenaree. The three submerged ploughlands in question seem to be incorporated in the present townland, thus accounting for the great size of the latter. In allusion to the hard-working propensity of former holders of Ballyarra, a wearied spailpin, employed at tenpence per day of twelve hours or more, used the expression, "*Lá fada i mBaile Uí Eaghra* ('A long day in Ballyarra')," and the saying became a proverb. On MacAuliffe's farm is a pillar-stone, about five feet in height.¹

The "Abbey" of Castlelyons, on Ballyarra townland, was really a Carmelite priory, though it has been claimed as a Dominican house.² Its remains are in a state of pitiful neglect and desecration. The nave of the monastic church has been turned into a ballcourt, and the cut-stone work disfigured and displaced. Fortunately, however, it is still possible to trace the plan, &c., of the buildings. The remains consist of a large monastic church, with a great tower—wide as the church—springing from the junction of nave and choir. On the south side of the church was the cloister, with its garth, surrounded on the east and west sides by domestic buildings. Doubtless these last were continued along the south side also; but all masonry at this side has disappeared. The garth was about seventeen yards square; but no traces of the cloisters remain beyond the projecting corbels which sustained the plates for the pentroof. From the cloisters access was had by pointed doorways to the domestic buildings at west and east, and to the church by the lowest story of the tower. Two doors communicated with the domestic apartments on the west, and one door with the corresponding apartments on the east side. There was a further small doorway at the north-west angle, which opened on to a circular stairway leading to the dormitories on the west side. By the way, both west and east sides were

¹ Apparently there were local fashions in pillar-stones, as there were in Round Towers, and as there are in things more modern. In this region all the stones—or almost all—are comparatively low, wide, and thin—like great flagstones set on end. This type of dallán I have not noticed prevailing elsewhere. This peculiar style of pillar will be alluded to as the Castlelyons type. The local limestone becomes, or became, detached in flat masses or laminae, which the primæval chronicler of mighty deeds and great men found ready at his hand when he would record in letters of stone the story of his day.

² The plan and style of the building are not Dominican: the tower, for instance, is not the characteristic Dominican tower, and there is no transept or Lady chapel, so regular a feature of Dominican foundations. Moreover the cloisters are on the south, and not on the north, side, as usual with the Dominicans.

two-storied, as the putlock holes for the dividing wooden floors indicate. The tower was at least three stories in height, and its upper chambers were reached by a circular stone stairway in the north-west angle. The ground story, which is vaulted, square, or nearly so, and ribbed in a curious way, constitutes the chancel arch of the church. This is tall, pointed, and narrow, only ten feet wide. The spacious nave was lighted by five windows, viz., two in each of the side-walls, and one in the west gable. All are placed high up, and have double ogee-headed lights without, and splay widely inwards. Unfortunately, except in the case of the west and south-east windows, the architectural details have been partially or entirely destroyed. Internal length of the nave is about sixty-four feet, and the width twenty-two feet, roughly. It had a rather elaborate west doorway in the fourteenth-century style, with quintuple mouldings. Doorway and window have been blocked up with masonry—perhaps in the interests of the desecrating ball-players. The choir is, approximately, seventeen yards in internal length by about seven and a half yards wide. Hardly anything of it, however, remains beyond a standing fragment at the north-east angle; the fragment in question is interesting as containing the jamb of the great east window, which probably was a five-light opening. The foundations of the side walls are traceable.¹ Within the choir, partly buried in the earth and with partially obliterated inscriptions, are three interesting recumbent slabs, four or five feet long by two or three feet wide. One of these bears a long, graceful, and ornamental thirteenth, or fourteenth, century cross. From the circular ornament in which its arms terminate the people believe this cross to be a pair of scissors, and to mark the grave of a tailor. Close to this slab is a second, carrying the unmistakable insignia of a blacksmith—a hammer and a pincers, holding a horseshoe.² Evidently this monument, or, perhaps, only the insignia, is comparatively recent. The third slab, lying nearest the former east gable, is inscribed (seventeenth-century style) in raised Roman capitals—

¹ Windele is authority for the tale that this portion of the building was used, a century or so since, as his rustic academy by a poor hedge schoolmaster of these bad old times. One day he absented himself on business leaving his wife in charge, and that fateful day the side wall of the choir collapsed, burying the deputy teacher and many of her charges beneath the ruins. (Windele mss., R.I.A., 12, I, 11, p. 35.)

² Tombstones inscribed with craft emblems are comparatively rare in Munster, though they are of frequent enough occurrence in other parts of Ireland. The writer remembers no other example in the present barony, but in the adjoining Imokilly barony there are at least two examples—if the horseshoe on the supposed Smith monument in Cloyne Cathedral be a craft emblem. The other example is in Aghada old graveyard, and will be referred to again and described under Imokilly Barony.

I.H.S. MARIA.
 ANO. DNI. 1614.
 RICARDUS [B] A
 DEMO . . . DON.

The initial letter of the surname is doubtful.

S.DD.

Poll Buidhe—"Yellow Hole"; a field, close to the chapel, so called from a pit which yielded a species of marl or yellow earth.

"The Warrens."

An Carraigín—"The Little Rock"; a field.

"The Pedlar's Rock"; this is a cliff overhanging the river; from it a wandering chapman fell into the water, and was drowned.

Poll a Tairbh—"The Bull's Pool"; a deep hole in the river; perhaps a bull was drowned here.

Poillín Bhriain—"Brian's Little Pool"; another river hole.

Páire na Cloiche—"Field of the Stone"; the stone is the dallán alluded to above.

Páire a Ghaid—"Field of the Withe"; possibly from an execution by hanging; for *gad* is sometimes used to signify a halter. The present field has an uncanny reputation. Jack-o-the-Lantern, or some allied sprite, made the place a scene of his nocturnal pranks; see under Gortagousta, par. Carrigetohill, *antea*.

Páire a Cliamhain-Isteach—"The Son-in-Law's Field." *Cliamhain-Isteach* is a son-in-law who comes to live in his wife's house; *cliamhain* is a son-in-law simply.

BALLYHAMSHERRY, Baile a Hampshire—"Hampshire's Homestead." The family name, Hampshire, is not now known locally; but in 1366 one Thomas Hanser¹ was a tenant of church lands in this locality. Area, 383 a.

Ballyhamshier (D.S.R.).

On the townland, in a field by the roadside (Moore's farm), is a pillar-stone, of Castlelyons type, measuring 6 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet; the pillar is of limestone, and on its south face are some natural markings, suggesting the imprint of four gigantic finger-tips, and indeed believed locally to be such—proof conclusive that the stone was once a giant's plaything!

S.DD. Páire a Dalláin—"Field of the Pillar-stone"; this is the field on which stands the monument just described.

¹ Rotulus Pipae Clonensis (Caulfield), p. 30. Probably Hanser in the Pipe Roll is a mistake for Hamsir (Hampshire).

Crosaire na Caillighe—"The Hag's Cross-Roads." The cailleach in the present instance was no female of supernatural origin or powers, but a poor, unfortunate old creature, whose dead body was found here by the roadside upwards of a century since.¹

Bealach Abhann—"River Passage"; a ford in the Bride river. The place is now spanned by an iron footbridge; but wheeled vehicles still use the ford, as did their predecessors in the spacious days of Carthage and Colman.

Páirc a' Leasa—"Lios Field." There is no lios on the townland at present, but the name shows that things were not always thus.

BALLYORAN, Baile Uí Odhráin—"O'Horan's Homestead." Area, 575 A.

Ballyorane (Deps. 1652).

Towards north side of the townland, on James O'Brien's farm, is a ceall, or presumed early church site. There are no remains of the church, nor even traces or tradition beyond the field-name—An Ceall.

S.D.D. Bóthairín an 'Atha—"Little Road of (to) the Ford."

"The Long Quickeen," a field. I am unable to explain the name; possibly it has reference to a former quickset fence, or it may be coieín, a "cock's comb."

"The Cantheach (Cáitéach)"—"The winnowing place."²

Sean Abha—"Old River"; the brook or stream which drains the townland into the Bride.

Corrach na Druimfhinne—"Swamp of the (Legendary) White-backed Cow."

BALLYROBERT, Baile Roibeárdaigh—Idem. According to a note in the O.S. Field Book the castle and townland derive their name from a Robert de Barry, by whom the stronghold was originally erected in 1325 as a frontier defence of his barony. Area, 169 A.

Ballyroberts, ats Robertstown, ats Ballygobnett. (Deed of sale, 1702. *Vid.* Cork Archaeological Journal, vol. xxii, p. 102.)

Portion of the townland runs into the neighbouring parish of Knockmourne. On the townland are a ruined castle, a Holy Well, and a lios of unusual character—all on Mr. Mackey's farm. The castle stands in the farmyard; its remains consist of a keep, or rather peel-tower, minus its south side, which has been blown completely out. In the second story are

¹ Ordnance Survey Field Book.

² Winnowing was done in the open, and was generally the work of women. The venue was a slightly elevated spot unsheltered by trees or fences, and the time—a day windy but fine. Light sieves were the only implements or machinery used. The operator, facing the wind, raised the sieve of corn to height of her shoulders, and allowed the contents to fall in uniform stream to the earth. Needless to add, the ground was covered with a winnowing sheet.

traces of vaulting. A curious feature is the *outward* splay of the opes; evidently the design was defence rather than light. Ballyroberts was a Barrymore castle in the seventeenth century, and as such it was besieged in 1645 by the Earl of Castlehaven.¹ Probably destruction and final abandonment of the castle date from the Confederate period. Thenceforward, owing to the development of ordnance, there would be but little inducement to castle-rebuilding. There is a sketch of the castle in the Windele MSS., 12 I, 11. R.I.A. p. 239. Close to, and partly underneath, the east boundary fence of the townland is a rather noted Holy Well, popularly dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the title of Lady's Well, with devotions on August 15th. The Pattern had degenerated into a scene of drunkenness and faction-fighting, till it was finally abolished, nearly a century since, by Mr. Mackey and the local clergy. At date of my visit the well was in a very neglected condition—dirty, bare, and nearly empty. Close to the well, separated, however, from the latter by a fence, and, therefore, within the townland of Grange, is a pillar-stone, at which "rounds" are also made! perhaps it would be more correct to say that the well "rounds" were prolonged to the pillar-stone.² The lios is a remarkable specimen, covering about an acre of ground, and defended by no fewer than three perfect concentric ramparts, of no great height or strength. This fine monument will be found within Mr. Mackey's lawn close to the entrance lodge. Near the lios there was found in 1838 a fibula of pure gold, which was sold in Dublin for £27.

S.DD. Poll Buidhe—"Yellow Hole," from the yellowish, marly soil. The name is applied to a field within which is a fox-covert.

Tobar na Faille—"The Cliff Well," by the riverside.

Clais na gCoiníní—"Trench of the Rabbits."

Páirc na Móna—"Turf Field."

BALLYTRASNA, Baile Trasna—"The Homestead Across (the Stream)." Area, 419 A.

Ballytrasney (Inq. Car. I.).

There is a single circular lios of medium size on Ivis's farm.

S.DD. Collatrom (O.M.). This is the name of a stream which forms the eastern boundary of townland, parish, and barony. There is a place of the same name in the parish of Kilbrogan, near Bandon, and in the latter case Canon Lyons³ renders it Caladh-Trom, i.e., "Holm of the Elder-bushes." Prof. O'Donoghue thinks it most probable the name is *Caladh-*

¹ *Vid.* Waterford Archaeol. Journal, vol. x, p. 9.

² See under Grange, *infra*.

³ Cork Archaeological Journal, vol. ii (1893), p. 9.

from, while Mr. P. M'Sweeney suggests *Caladh-tírm*. On either supposition the stream would derive its name from the river-meadow.

Tobar-Nat—"Nat's Well."

An Scairt—"The Thicket," a field.

Barr a Bhaile—"Village Summit," another field.

CORKIN, Carn—"Sepulchral Stone-Pile." Area, 714 A.

The name-giving carn, now unfortunately ruined, is itself Carn-Tighearnaigh.¹ Tighearnach may have been the great man whom the monument was intended to commemorate. Alas, nothing of him, beyond his bare name, survives. Perhaps the assertion is too sweeping; within the tumulus were found, in 1833, two fine burial urns of Bronze-Age character. One of these was broken, and the other passed into the hands of the Rev. Joshua Brown Ryder. The ultimate fate of the surviving vessel I do not know; but, fortunately, a good drawing, or rather an engraving, of it survives. It was 5½ inches high, by 3 inches in diameter at base and 5¾ inches at mouth, and was furnished with a conical cover. The cairn, before its destruction, is described as somewhat irregular in outline, 19 paces in circumference at base, 26 paces in ascent, and 11 paces in circumference at the top, where it was crowned by a stone pillar, 8 feet high.² Croker adds that, surrounding the cairn at a short distance, there was a circle of cyclopean stones.

Local folk-lore connects our carn with the prince (in this case, Robeard-a'-Chairn) for whom death by drowning was foretold. The anxious father, to remove all danger, proximate and remote, of the prophesied end, had the child removed for nursing to the summit of this wild and waterless peak, where, at the height of 727 feet, a residence was built for him. But futile all efforts to escape the stern edict of fate; the child met the end decreed in a basin of water! Croker has embodied the story, with yet another tale of Carn-Tighearna, in his "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland." On Corrin townland are likewise two, more or less holy, wells; also the sites of two lises—one each on Coghlan's and May's farms.

S.D.D. Tobereendowny, (O.M.), Tobar Ríogh an Domhnaigh—"The Lord's (*lit.* King of Sunday's) Well," i.e., well at which devotions were performed on Sundays. This is on Coghlan's farm, and "rounds" are still occasionally made.

Tober na Naomh—"The Saints' Well"; notwithstanding its name, the sacred character of this well is somewhat doubtful; at any rate, the well is not so emphatically "holy" as its sister spring, just described.

¹ Carn Tigernaigh in territory of Fear Muighe Feine (O'Clery's *ms.* Life of St. Finbarr).

² Windele *ms.*, 12, I. 11, R.I.A.

Loch a Phréacáin—"The Crow's Pond." This is on the southern boundary of the townland.

Bóthairín an 'Atha—"Little Road of the Ford"; it crosses Corrach-na-Druimfhinne, and leads, incidentally, by and to the ceall on Ballyoran.

"The Priest's Road"; it runs up the south-east side, or shoulder, of Corrin Hill. The name is probably due, as in similar cases, to the fact that construction of the road was owing to efforts, or representations, of the parish priest.

Corrach-na-Druimfhinne (see under Ballyoran, *supra*). This is an extensive bog, lying on east side of the townland and adjoining Ballyoran.

Local Irish speakers had a legend of the name-giving Cow, but, unfortunately, I failed to find an Irish speaker who remembered it. Legends retailed in English for edification or delectation of the Sasanach are mostly spurious. Associated with the swamp was likewise a second legend of a supernatural, or magic, eel.¹ It is believed, too, that the bog was anciently a lake, and that the latter was drained to defeat the fate predicted for the prince of Corrin legend. In this bog, Mr. J. W. Sherlock of Fermoy discovered, about 1843, the entire skeleton of an elk, which he presented to Lord Mountcashel. In the same place, or neighbourhood, a Rev. Mr. Mockler found a second specimen².

The Leaca (Leaca—a glen-side); a field.

DEERPARK. Páil an Fhaidh—"Fence of the Deer." The form is unusual; cf. Deerpark, parish of Lismore (Co. Waterford); Deerpark, parish of Carrick-on-Suir (Co. Tipperary), &c.³ Area, 336 A.

On the townland were three lioses. Two—of circular outline—have been utterly destroyed, but a small oval specimen survives. On the townland is likewise the site of Killawillin early church and graveyard—from which it is pretty evident that Deerpark is a detached portion of an ancient, and larger, Killawillin. The present townland was the deer enclosure of the Earls Barrymore, whose principal residence was at Castlelyons. The Ceall site is marked by a large ash-tree on Patrick Shinnick's farm.

S.DD. Carraig na Cille. "The (Early) Church Rock"; site of the Ceall alluded to; there are no remains.

¹ Since writing the above I have found the legend in the Windele MSS., R.I.A., vol. 12, I, 11, p. 243. The Carn was long ago called Leaba na Lun, from "The Lun," a wonderful animal which abode there. This monstrous creature had four legs, great prominent eyes, and a tail, a single lash of which would uproot an oak. The monster turned itself into a *piast* for the purpose of milking the Drimin at night. Finn and his hound were, however, sent for: they came, saw, and conquered; valiant Bran attacked and killed the Lun.

² Windele's Notes, R.I.A., 12, I, 7, p. 572.

³ Place-Names of Decies, pp. 27, 246, 260, and 266.

"The Weir Hole"; in the Bride river.

GLENAROUSK. Gleann na Rúsc. Meaning somewhat doubtful. The dictionaries have not the word *Rúsc*, which is also unknown in the colloquial Irish of the locality. O'Donovan, however,¹ renders the word—a marsh or fen. Canon Peter O'Leary, in whose parish the townland is, thinks *Rúsc* = Ruadh Uisgue (*i.e.* Red Water). In older Irish *rúsc* = a push, drive, rush (of water). The word *rusc* in the name Drumrusk, Co. Waterford, I have²—following O'Donovan³—rendered "fleeces." *Rúsc* occurs again in the name Roosca, parish of Tubrid, Co. Tipperary; and in Roosca Cross, near Cloyne. Area, 1059 A.

On Hayes's farm, towards west side of the present extensive townland, and in a field called Páire-a-Leasa, is a small pillar-stone, known as "The Dallán." In a neighbouring field, on same farm, is a well to which a reputation for sanctity in some degree attaches. On this farm there are likewise three small circular lioses or traces of them.

S.DD. Pope's Well (O.M.); near south-west angle of townland.

Barley Bog (O.M.); near north-east angle. A cannon-ball, weighing 7 lbs., was found here about seventy years ago.

Lady's Well (O.M.). No "rounds" are made there now.

Bawnanimirish (O.M.), Bán an Imris—"Field of the Battle," from a skirmish here between the Cromwellian and Irish forces in which the latter were defeated.

"The Barrack Field"; so called from a cluster of labourers' cottages.

Páire a Lingthe—"Field of the Leaping"; from athletic contests of which it was once the scene.

Páire na Stagún. I do not know the force of the qualifying term in this or similar names. (See under Ballynagarbrach, parish Caherlag, *supra*.)

Páire a' Leasa Uí 'Ogáin—"O'Hogan's Lios-Field."

Páircín a' tSíl Fhéir—"Little Field of the Hayseed"; or, perhaps, P. a tSoiléir—"Field of the Cellar."

Páire na Cloiche—"Field of the (Pillar?) Stone." As the stone has been, long since, removed and destroyed, we can only conjecture its character.

"The Poteen Well." An enterprising, but not law-loving, band found the water here suited to their illicit purpose.

FARRAN, Fearann—"A Farm." In place-name usage I find the term *fearann* often or generally applied to Church-land—a glebe on the tenanted land of an abbey. On O'Brien's farm is a ceall or early church site, close to Bóthairín an 'Atha. Area, in two divisions, 207 A.

¹ Ordnance Survey Field Books.

² Place-Names of Decies, p. 212.

³ Field Books as above, Co. Waterford.

S.DD. Shanowenadrimma Stream (O.M.), Sean Aba na Druimfhinne—"The White-backed Cow's Old River." The Ordnance Surveyors apply this tautological name to the stream which forms the eastern boundary of the townland.

"The Lios Field," on Broderick's farm, where there is no lios now.

GRANGE, Gráinseach—Idem. A grange is more especially the out-farm of a Religious House. Area, 337 A.

On this townland—just within its boundary fence, near the south-west angle—is a pillar-stone of the same type as the Ballyhamsherry monument. The present dallán is deeply embedded in the earth and is, in some way, associated in popular estimation with the Holy Well on Ballyrobert. A few years since there were three lioses, but only one—a large specimen—now survives. On Andrew Meade's farm in low-lying, wettish land, are two or three folacht-fiaidhs or prehistoric cooking places.

S.DD. "The Castle Field." This is on Andrew Meade's farm. Cannon-balls have been found here; also the foundations and other remains of ancient buildings.

Páirc na Bó Mairbhe. "The Dead Cow's Field."

KILCOR, Coill na Coradh (or, na Corra)—"Wood of (beside) the Irrigation Dam (or 'of the Round Hill')." According to Canon Lyons,¹ "Corradh" signifies a homestead. Area, in two divisions (including a considerable portion of mountain), 1427 A.

Killeurr (D.S.R.); Kilnacor, Kilnecur, and Coilnecurra (ancient authorities quoted by Windele—*ms. R.I.A. 12. I. 11*, pp. 191, &c.).

This townland lies on, or contiguous to, the southern boundary of the parish, and on it are two cealls, together with the site of an ancient castle. The beauties, glories, and memories of Kilcor were celebrated in a popular song, which began :—

"Coill na Corra cois Brighde."

S.DD. Kilcor Castle (O.M.). According to local tradition, this was a castle of the O'Briens, who held under the Barrymores, but were obliged to return to Clare (by transplantation) in the middle of the seventeenth century. The tradition almost certainly embodies historic fact. Compare the document quoted under Pellick, below.

Cill na Corra. The ceall site, on Pyne's holding, close to the castle.

Páirc a tSéipéil—"The Chapel Field," on Hegarty's farm. The name suggests merely a chapel site of the Penal days, but the tradition of a graveyard attached points to an early Celtic church site.

¹ *Cork Archaeological Journal*, vol. ii, pp. 169, 170.

Móin Ruadh—"Red Bog," a subdivision, containing 53 acres.

Poll a Tairbh. See under Ballyarra.

"Putty Hole," a hole in the Bride River: probably from *pota*, a pot.

Cnoc a Mhadra—"Hill of the Dog (wolf)."

Ocean—probably, Eo Críon (i.e. "Withered Yew-tree"), a field.

Páire na gCloch—"Field of the Stones." The stones here are not dalláns but surface boulders and smaller stones, in which the place abounded.

Páire a Tobair—"The Well Field"; almost the only interest in the name is that there is neither well nor trace of one at present.

"The Nursery," a field.

The Gownach Well. Gamhnach = a yearling heifer; the eponymous bovine may be the legendary Glas. G.

Gleann Caoin—"Pleasant Glen."

Cnoicín na bPoll—"Little Hill of the Holes (Fox Earths)."

Sruthán a Ghabha—"Little Stream of the Smith."

Páire a Ráibe—"The Rape (crop) Field."

KILLAWILLIN, Cill a Mhuilinn—"Church of (near) the Mill." Area, 540 A.

Kilnemollan (Deps. 1652).

The ancient mill, from proximity to which the ceall got its name, stood close to the site of the present Bride Bridge. The ceall itself is really in Deerpark townland, *q. v.* There was also a single large lios of which only a small are survives. Possibly, when he had got thus far, some mishap overtook the demolisher and put an untimely end to his labour. On O'Connor's farm is a curious boulder, which, however, lacks a name.

S.D.D. Poillín Bhriain—"Brian's Little Pool": this is a hole in the river.

"The Well Ford"; an old crossing-place of the Bride.

KILL ST. ANNE, Cill Sant Anna—"Church of St. Anne." Almost certainly there was an early Celtic church, called perhaps by name of the original founder, and for this the name of the Biblical saint was substituted in the early post-Invasion period: *cf.* Kill St. Laurence and Kill St. Nicholas,¹ Co Waterford. Area, in two divisions, 844 A.

On the townland are the remains of Castlelyons parish church, the ruins of Barrymore castle or mansion, and an early church site—probably the name-giving Ceall. The extensive remains of the mansion indicate a Tudor

¹ Since I wrote the above Mr. R. A. Foley has suggested to me that the name is really Cill Sanctain, "Church of S. Sanctan."

erection, rebuilding, or modification. The castle was destroyed by an accidental fire, July 22nd, 1771. It is said that the ravages of the fire could have been easily stayed, but artizans, anticipating repairs, made no effort at salvage, and so the great building was gutted. Decay of the township followed as a result. Within thirty years from the fire not a shrub or tree remained of the once well-kept grounds and beautiful gardens. Of the Barrymores of Castletyons almost the only one who has left a memory is Earl James, who earned the reputation of an able general in the Peninsular War (1807-14). Subsequently he fell into disgrace, and lost his command. Returning to Ireland, he tyrannized over his tenantry and retainers, at the same time that he lavished hospitality on his friends. His bust, in white marble, adorns the family mausoleum at Castletyons.

Of the ancient parish church of Castletyons but little survives; this little, however, is sufficient to indicate that the church was of rather unusual size and architectural importance. In fact, the remains suggest rather a conventual than an Irish parochial church. An ivy-clad, square-planned tower, twenty-two feet to the side interiorly, and of which only the north-west angle stands entire, rises to a considerable height. This appears to have marked junction of nave and chancel. Practically nothing remains of the nave, which was 22 feet 6 inches in internal width; its site is occupied by the present Protestant church. A mausoleum of the Barrymore family, in hideous taste, has been erected on what was the east gable and end of chancel, and it is scarcely uncharitable to assume that the materials of the chancel were used up in erection of the monstrosity. At any rate, both north and south side walls of the chancel have disappeared, though their foundations are traceable. A high, pointed chancel-arch, forming the eastern support of the tower, still stands; it is 12 feet 6 inches wide, and its walls—indeed all the ground-floor walls of the tower—are 3 feet 10 inches thick. From presence of a second similar arch, at right angles to the chancel arch and forming the northern support of the tower, we infer—(1) position of the tower itself, i.e., at junction of nave and chancel; and (2) that the church had either a north transept or a north aisle. The early (apparently fourteenth-century) Gothic window in the east gable of the modern church was, I have little doubt, transferred to its present position from (probably the chancel of) the older church. This handsome window is 48 inches wide, and is divided by two upright mullions into three lights. The well-kept cemetery, about three-fourths of an acre in extent, and crowded with tombstones, possesses no inscription or monument of special interest—at least, a fairly careful search, made in a downpour of rain, did not reveal anything such. Probably the oldest record is that borne by a standing stone at east side of

the Barrymore vault, whither, presumably, it had been removed at building of the mausoleum :—

“ Here Lyeth the
Body of John Newton
Who departed this
Life the 26th of July
1748 aged 27 Y^s.”

S.D.D. Loughapreacane cross-roads (O.M.). Loch a Phréacáin. See under Corrin, *antea*.

Aghnageragh (O.M.). ‘Ath na gCaorach—“Sheep Ford”; perhaps sheep were washed (or drowned) at this place.

An Strapa—“The Stile,” a field.

“Thom’s Hole,” a river hole, in which the man from whom it takes its name was drowned.

“Flower Hill,” a subdivision—now almost forgotten—containing about forty acres.

“The Long Walk,” a field.

“The Ceall”; on Barry’s farm.

Páire a Bheistin—“Field of the Little Vest.” A battle is said to have been fought here. This was, doubtless, the battle of 1645 (May 10th) between the forces of Broghill and the Irish, in which the latter were defeated.¹

“The Long Walk,” “The Castle Garden,” “The Great Meadow,” and “The Chapel Field” (at back of castle) = fields.

MOHERA, Mothara—“Ruins,” according to O’Donovan² (probably Stone

¹ Broghill, reporting to the English Parliament, thus describes the fight : “I ordered Major Paisley to keep the road with eighty horse in four ranks at the side of the hill which at some distance from the enemy looked like four battalions, with order when he had discharged his carbines to fly and rally in my rear. And having told my men that I would fight, and by God’s blessing beat the enemy, I drew them to another piece of ground $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further from the enemy who boldly came up, and having routed Paisley, pursued in disorder till they perceived the rest of the horse in eleven battalions which encountered them fiercely ; but 800 Irish musqueteers coming up by the side of a ditch had like to ruin all if Captain Paisley with my own troop had not leaped over the ditch and defeated them with the loss of a hundred men on the spot. However, the Irish fought so well that one troop ran away to Castlemartyr with the news that all was lost, but the rest stood to it so well that we gained a noble victory, and if we had but 500 foot we might defeat their whole army, and had done it as it was but for an Irish sergeant with forty musqueteers, who, being posted in the wood, fired so often as though their whole foot were there. We did not lose one officer, and had only a few wounded. My horse was shot in the neck. The men had been twelve hours either marching, drawing, or fighting. Ridgeway, though drunk, killed nine that day with his own hand ; his drunkenness was due to two tumblers of Rigley ale which he had from an Irish Sutler.” (Ms. in Lismore Castle, quoted in Ord. Survey Field Book.)

² Field Book, Ord. Survey.

Fort in ruins). The usual plural is Mothair. The local pronunciation is, however, Machaire—"Plain (or battle field)." Area, 904 A.

The sole object of antiquity is a pillar-stone of the type which I have designated Castlelyons. The present specimen, which stands on Sweny's farm, measures 5 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet.

S.D.D. Páire na Carraige—"The Rock Field," in which stands the pillar-stone just mentioned.

"Barrymore Barn" (O.M.).

"The Piper's Bush," on the road to Coole.

Bóthairín an Phúca—"The Pooka's Little Road," leading towards Coole.

"The Camp Field," "The Yeomen Field," and Páire Mhairghead ("Margaret's Field") = fields.

PELLICK, Peillic. Meaning obscure. Very likely the name signifies "Hide-Covered Hut": cf. the Latin *pellicula*. Compare also Ballinphelic, barony of Kerrycurrihy. Canon O'Leary, however, in whose parish the townland lies, considers that *Pellic* must be the same as *Bel-leicc*. Against this has to be recorded the fact that no stream or river flows through the townland. Area, 324 A.

Pellicke (Inq. Car. I).

On the townland is, or rather, was (for it has been destroyed), a large circular lios. Here I got the following place-name *rann* :—

"Peillic na gaoithe, 'Ard Ráth an draighneach,

"Agus Baile mhic Shíomoin. Trí Baile is measa cois Brighde."

Windele¹ quotes a petition, dated Sept., 1667, from Kennedy O'Brien, of Peillicke, to Lord Barrymore, in which the petitioner complains that, till transplanted, he had an interest in the ploughland of Peillicke, with his son; that he compounded afterwards with Lord Barrymore for said ploughland; that the son died, and that now the son's wife refuses to acknowledge her father-in-law's claim. In response to this petition the daughter-in-law is summoned to appear and plead a defence.

S.D.D. An Maoileann—"The Bleak Eminence."

Páire a Leacht—"Field of the Grave Monument." The Leacht has entirely disappeared.

"Mundher Wall," a field-name, of which I can make nothing.

RATHBARRY, Rath an Bharraigh—Idem. Area, 47 A.

¹ Ms. R.I.A., 12, I. 11, p. 161.

Rathbarry (Inq. Iac. I).

As the name makes one expect, here was formerly a large fort, but it has entirely disappeared.

SPURREE, Sporaidhe Cloch—"Rock Spurs." Area, 276 A.

Spurryclogh (Estate Map, 1768).

S.D.D. Corrach a Chipín. Meaning uncertain. Of course *Cipín* means a little stick; but it is here probably the diminutive of *ceap*, a piece of ground; *cf.* Curraghkippane (Corrach a' Chiopáin), near Cork.

Páirc a Ráibe—"Rape Crop Field."

TOWERMORE, Teamhair Mhor—"Great Elevated Place (commanding extensive view)": *cf.* Tara, Co. Meath, &c. The name is a word-picture of the place in the case of the Cork, as of the Meath, Teamhair. Area, in two parts, 406 A.

Towermore Upper is entirely demesne land. Towermore Lower appears to have been formerly part of Rathbarry. On the latter there is now no lios; but there are two on Towermore Lower.

S.D.D. "Dringidy"; origin doubtful; the name is applied to a field, and is, probably, a derivative from *draighean*, blackthorn, or from *dronn*, a hump.

"Upper Kennedy"; applied to another field; origin also unknown; possibly from *Cann Fhada*; more probably, however, from *Cinn* (*Ceann*) *'Ait*, a form very commonly used in the adjoining barony of Imokelly to designate the best field in a farm, townland, or district.

Páirc na Claise—"Field of the Trench."

Páirc a Bhainnín. The meaning is not clear; perhaps B. = Bainbhín (a suckling pig).

PARISH OF CLONMEL.

The present parish—which is entirely island—comprises the western half of the Great Island (Oileán 'Arda Neimheadh, *ats.* Oileán Mór an Bharraigh, i.e. "Island of Neimheadh's Hill, otherwise Barry's Great Island") and the western portion of Foaty Island. Within its circuit lies portion of Queens-town, as well as the villages of Rushbrook, Carrigaloe, and Belvelly. It will be recalled that our Great Island was the reputed scene, according to Keating, of the death of Neimheadh and two thousand of his people. Oileán Mór was one of the limits set to the portions of Orba and Fearon, sons of Partholon, in the legendary first division of Ireland.¹ The name, Clonmel, is not in popular use, for the parish does not share it with a townland. Teampull Iarthair, or T. Thiar (West Church), is the name popularly applied to the ancient parish church. Doubtless, as the parish name is non-ecclesiastical,

¹ Keating, Ed. Irish Texts Society, vol. i, pp. 104, 170, and 180.

there was an original Clonmel (Cluan Meala, i.e. "Vale of Honey") townland. As may be assumed from character of the parish—largely suburban and demesne—old place-names are not numerous. Modern villa names, of the usual provocative type, abound, but our present work takes no note of them; they mean nothing, and their study leads nowhere. The antiquities are the ruined church, an abandoned castle, a Holy Well, some lioses, and a primitive church-site.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYHETTRICK, Baile Sheitric—"Sitric's Homestead."¹ Area, 15 A.

Ballyheatrick (D.S.R.).

S.D. "The Little Orchard"; the name is applied to a field.

BALLYLEARY, Baile Uí Laoghaire—Idem. Area, 332 A.

Ballylary (D.S.R.).

On the farm of Denis Higgins, in this townland, is a Holy Well at which, till quite recently, "rounds" continued to be performed.

S.D.D. Baile Thall—"Homestead on the Far Side," a subdivision containing about forty acres.

Carraigaloe (O.M.), Carraig Uí Lughadha—"O'Low's Rock." The personal name incorporated is, like numbers of such names, obsolete—at least locally. Many other explanations of the name have, I know, been given, as, *e.g.*, from *Luaidhe*, lead. I can only say that at least half-a-dozen local speakers sounded the Uí Lughadha distinctly. By the way, Carraigaloe, and generally the island side of the West Ferry, was formerly known as Passage; that also is the name by which this place is alluded to in the Records.

Tobar Ríogh an Domhnaigh—"Sunday Well," the Holy Well referred to above. "Rounds" were made here chiefly on Easter Sunday, but also on other Sundays, and occasionally on week-days. Till a few years since, votive offerings were in evidence, but now there are hardly any. The well, which is covered with a cap of masonry, is claimed, or believed, to be specially efficacious in the case of sore eyes and of ague.

BALLYNOE.—Baile Nua—"New Homestead," generally Anglicized—Newtown. Area, 254 A.

S.D. Tigh na Glaise—"House of the Streamlet." The name is now applied to a hamlet of four or five houses. At this place (in south-west of the townland) ships formerly took in fresh water.

¹ Irish place-names suggesting Danish or Norwegian association are surprisingly rare, and are practically confined to coastal districts. Their rarity, indeed, suggests that the northmen settlers on the land were comparatively few, and that they were very soon swallowed up in the native population.

BALLYNACRUSHA, Baile na Croise—"Homestead of (at) the Cross-roads." Area, 380 A.

Ballynerussy in Magna Insula in Bar. de Barrymore (Inq. Gul. et Mariae).

There was one lios upon Sweeney's farm, but it exists no longer. The old chapel of the parish—formerly there was only one—stood also on this townland, where now is Kirby's farm-house.

S.D.D. Baile Ioehtarach—"Low-lying Homestead"; a subdivision containing about forty-seven acres.

Berry Hill (O.M.), another subdivision. The Irish name is Dá Fhiehead Umaire—"Forty Ridges." The "Berry" of the official name may be derived from the 'O Breasail Bheire, whose home was here.

An Seonnsa—"Drain (or moat)." The name is applied to a stream which rises in Ballyleary bog and flows through the present townland towards Cuskinny Bay, into which it finally empties itself.

Móinteán a Rinnee—"Little Bog of the Daneing." According to Mr. Fergus O'Farrell there formerly stood a tumulus here, upon the flattened top of which dancers disported themselves.¹

BALLYVOLOON, Baile Uí Mhaoileóin—"O'Molone's Homestead." Mr. R. A. Foley suggests Baile Bhalúin, from *Baldwyn* Hodnett. Area, 265 A.

Ballyvellane (D.S. Ref.).

S.D.D. Cóibh—"Cove," the present Queenstown which got its modern, and now better known, name on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit thereto in 1849.

"Thick Knock." This is a sub-division, more commonly known as Castle Oliver. The first name is the local rendering of the Irish, Cnoc Ramhar.

Ceall Garbhain—"St. Garbhan's Church." The primitive church-site lay within what is now Queenstown. Kilgarvan was, at one time, another name for the parish, or for part of it.

BELVELLY, Béal a Bhealaigh—"Mouth of the Roadway." Here was practically the only ford by which access could be had to the island from the mainland. O'Donovan gives Béal a Bhile, which is certainly incorrect.

Belvally (Inq. Car. I).

On the townland is a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century castle of the Hodnetts in a good state of preservation. This guarded the only practicable passage into the island, and the present bridge, erected by public subscription in 1807, marks site of the ancient ford. Close to the castle is a Martello Tower erected in 1815, with four others, for defence of Cork Harbour, at a total cost of £3,500. On this townland there is also, near the south-east

¹ Cork Archaeological Journal, vol. iii (1892), p. 35.

angle, a small circular liss. A small detached portion (4 A.) of the townland forms the apex of the Marino promontory. This seems to indicate that the point in question was formerly joined to Belvelly major by continuous dry land where is now a mud flat.

S.DD. Cúil Móna—"Bog Corner."

Crann a Chreatháin—"Shaking Tree" (the Aspen).

Poll a Ghliogair—"Hole of the Empty Noise"; a cave and passage in which the tide rises with a gurgling sound.

Carragán—"Little Rock," a sub-division containing some five acres.

Baile 'Ard—"High Village (or Homestead)," another sub-division; it contains, approximately, a hundred acres.

Páirc na Béice—"Field of the Uproar." This is a field, on Coffey's holding, in which is a well where, I was informed, "rounds" were made in times past.

Crann Mór—"Large Old Tree"; a place called from a large and venerable ash-tree, long since destroyed.

Páircín Críon na nAbhal—"Little Withered Field of the Apples."

Seana Bhláth—"Old Flowery Place."

Móinteán na nDamh—"Little Bog of the Oxen."

DEAN AND CHAPTER LAND. No Irish name, but, doubtless, this was the original Clonmel or part thereof. Area, 30 A.

On this townland stands the ruined church of the parish within the ancient cemetery of Clonmel. The cemetery is now of great extent, and, at the present rate of interments, further extension will be required in a few years. In a special space towards south-west angle of the enclosure are buried the victims of the "Lusitania" disaster. The small ruined church is a comparatively late structure, and hardly deserves description as an antiquity. Its side-walls stand about 18 feet high. Beside the doorway, on the outside, is a small standing stone inscribed—as was frequent at the period of its erection—in freakishly mixed large and small letters:—

"Here Lyeth The Body
of Stephen Towse Who
departed This Life the
26 day of OCtOber 1698.
also His wife ELiZ
Towse WIIO departed
Her Life The 10 day Of
FebrUary ANd IN The
54 Year of Her Age
Anno dOMINI 1713."

Lying flat in the north-west corner of the ruined church is an inscribed slab which covers the mortal remains of Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the immortal Elegy on the burial of Sir John Moore.

DONEGAL, Dun na nGall—"Fortress of the Foreigners."

The "foreigners" were almost certainly Northmen (*i.e.* Norwegians). *Cf.* Donegal Co.; Donegal, parish, Inishlounaght, Co. Tipperary; and Donegal on the Ilan River, Co. Cork. Area, 127 A.

Downyngall (Inq. Lac. I).

S.DD. 'Ard a Bhóthair—"Top of the Road."

Bun a Bhóthair—"Bottom of the Road."

FOATY, Fóidthe, probably—"Warm Soil." See under Carrigtwohill parish, *supra*. Area, 544 A.

LISANISKY, Lios an Uisge—"Water Lios." Area, 94 A.

This is a name of fairly frequent occurrence. A "water-lios" was apparently a lios, the trench, or concentric trenches, of which could be filled with water, somewhat after the manner of a mediæval moat. At the present time there is no water close to the lios by which the trench could be flooded, though the Ordnance surveyors state, or insinuate, that there was a well within the enclosure. At a higher level, however, twenty or thirty perches to the north, there is a spring which would yield a sufficient water-supply. The name-giving lios is on Buckley's farm; it is of small size, half an acre or so in area, with a circular rampart, about five feet in height. On Miss M'Carthy's farm there was a second lios, now demolished, except a small arc of what was the second or outer ring. In both cases the field in which the lios is is called Páire a' Leasa.

MARINO, Seana Chuint—"Old (Manor) Court." Area, 329 A.

Ould Courte (Inq. Car. I).

Old Court was a residence of the Ronaynes. Philip Ronayne, who lived here, and is referred to by Smith, is popularly believed to have practised magic.²

S.DD. Pointe an Dúna—"The Fort Point." John Hegarty, a remarkably intelligent native of the locality, and an Irish speaker, states that the name-giving Dún was the conical hill immediately to the west, or north-west, of Marino House. The hill in question is of purely natural formation;

¹ "The 't' in Loite (Lota) and in Foite (Fota) is aspirated in books, but pronounced here according to our Munster usage, just as we pronounce the 'th' in *cruth* and the first 'd' in *oidheadh*." Canon Lyons in *Cork Archaeol. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 65.

² See Croker's "Fairy Legends,"

but, though no traces of a vallum now survive, an artificial earthwork may once have crowned it.

Páirc a Dalláin—"Field of the Pillar-Stone"; this is on Stewart's farm; but the monument has disappeared.

OLD COURT, Seana Chuir—Idem. Area 17 A.

S.D. Tobar na Spáineach—"The Spaniards' Well," because Spanish vessels trading to Cork took their fresh-water supply hence.

RINGACOLTIG, Rinn a Chomhaltaigh—Meaning uncertain. O'Donovan¹ makes it "Promontory of the Fleet," and no doubt ships in number waited off the point for fresh water and a favourable wind. The qualifying word is undoubtedly *comhaltach*, but it is not so easy to determine the sense in which it is used. Area, 135 A.

There was one lios, of medium size, on Kirby's farm, but it exists no longer.

RINGMEEN, Rinn Mhín—"Smooth Green Promontory." Area, 251 A.²

Rynemyne (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. Newtown, a small subdivision.

Bán na gCloch—"Field of the Stones"; another (or the same) sub-division. The *clocha* here are not pillar-stones, but ordinary surface boulders. Newtown and Bán na gCloch seem to be names applied to the same area.

PARISH OF CLONMILT.

This is not of more than medium extent, and it embraces an undulating, or rather decidedly hilly, country, with a limited area of mountain. The place-names are as interesting as the physical character of the country would lead one to expect—that is, they are above the average in variety and importance. Though the parish name be the name of a townland within the parish, singularly enough it is not the name of the townland on which the ancient parish church stands. The antiquities comprise slight remains of the ancient church, a holy well, some pillar-stones, two other early church sites, an unusually large number of lioses, and the remains of a cairn, with its stone circle. Portion of the parish runs into the neighbouring barony of Kinataloon.

¹ Ordnance Survey Field Book.

² Ownership of Ringmeen and Ballinterry was the subject of a lawsuit in 1634, when it was established that these lands were the ancient patrimony of the Barrys. Later on, in the same seventeenth century, the two ploughlands in question were declared forfeit to the Crown, and were granted by King James II to the ancestors of Lord Middleton. Dr. Caulfield, by the way, thinks that Ballinterry may be the present Ballyleary. (*Cork Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxi, p. 178.)

TOWNLANDS.

AUGHNALYRAGH, 'Ath na Laghreach—"Ford of the River-Forks." Area, 61 A.
Aghnalrin (Deps. 1652).

BALLYARD, Baile 'Ard—"Elevated Homestead." Area, 349 A.

S.DD. Bán an Mairbh-eich—"Field of the Still-born Foal."

Bóthairín Nua—"New Little Road."

Bóthairín na Spioraide—"Little Road of the Ghost."

Bóthairín an Phúca—"The Pooka's Little Road."

Bán a' Phúna—"The Pound Field."

Páirc a' Dalláin—"Field of the Pillar-Stone."

Garraidhe na mBráthar—"The Friars' Garden."

BALLYEIGHTRAGH, Baile Iochtrach—"Lower Homestead." Area, 306 A.

On the present division is the ancient church (or rather its site), an ancient cemetery, a glebe, and (on Cronin's farm) a small circular lios.

S.DD. Tobar a' Chnuic—"The Hill Well."

Bán an Mhuilinn—"The Mill Field"; there is no mill now.

Na Cairn—"The Cairns (or Heaps)"; the name is applied to a field; there is also Bóthairín na gCarn.

Páirc na bhFotharach—"Field of the House Ruins."

As usual throughout Barrymore, the ancient church has almost completely disappeared. All the foundations, indeed, are traceable, and the side-walls, grass-covered, rise to the height of perhaps a couple of feet. Within the former church-space is a large table-tomb with an all but illegible inscription—the last resting-place of the once well-known Powers of Clonmult, extolled by many a wandering bard of the Gael. The inscription reads:—

This is the Burial Place of

Pierce Power Esq. of

Clonmult & Family.

He died 10th 19, 1770.

Aged 34 years.

By what was the east-end wall of the ruin is a similar second Power tomb inscribed:—

This Tomb was Erected

by Hugh and Catherine Power

of Ring in memory of their

Beloved & Only Child

Pierse Power Esq.

who died the

day of Jan 1777.

An upright headstone in the general cemetery records that:—

“Hic Jacet

Adm. Rev. Dom. Timotheus Murphy

Canonicus et Parochus Cloynensis”

who died Jan. 27th, 1826.

The name Smiddy occurs frequently, and in various forms, on tombstones in the graveyard:—Smiddy, Smithwick, Smeist.

CLOXMULT, Cluain Molt—“Lawn Meadow of the Wethers.” I think, however, the more ancient name of the place was *Garraidhe Caol* (“Narrow Garden”), and that for this, at a later period, the old name of the parish came to be substituted—hence “Garry Koel” in an Inquisition of James I. Garrykeal is still in use as the designation of a sub-division of the townland. Area, 466 A.

Cloynemolte (Inq. Car. I).

On the townland are two lioses—one (moderate size, single-fenced, and fairly well preserved), on Loughlin’s farm; another (partly ruined and covering about an acre) on Sweetman’s. On this townland are likewise the old mansion-house, kennels, &c., of the Powers of Clonmult.

S.DD. “Garrykeal,” the sub-division above alluded to.

“The Kíltha River”; on boundary with Condoustown; perhaps from *coillte*, “woods.”

Páirc a’ Dalláin—“Field of the Pillar Stone”; there is no dallán now.

“Bóthairín na Muc”—“Little Road of the Pigs.”

Páirc na gCloch—“Field of the (Pillar) Stones,” from some dalláns, long since broken up, which stood there; one of the pillars is described by a person who saw it standing as about 7 feet in height.

Tobar a’ Chaipín—“Well of the Little Cap”; from a conical covering of mason work.

CONDONSTOWN, Baile an Chondúnaigh. Idem. Area, 431 A.

There is one lios—double-ramparted and circular in plan.

S.DD. Cnoc a tSleibheáin—Perhaps “Hill of the Little Mountain”; the name would not be as tautological as the English rendering represents it. Mr. R. A. Foley suggests C. a tSleibhe bháin or C. a tSleibhe mhéadoin, and very likely the latter is the correct name.

Páircín na Cloiche—“Little Field of the (Pillar) Stone.” Alas, the pillar exists no longer.

An Leitreach—“The Hillside.” The name appears to be a form of, or derivative from, *Leitir*.

'Ath a Duine Mairbh—"Ford of the Dead Man," *i.e.*—Ford in which the corpse was found.

An Loch—"The Lake," a natural water-filled basin, an acre or so in extent, situated in a mountain patch.

GARRYDUFF, Garraidhe Dubh—"Black (*i.e.* Peaty) Garden." Area, 578 A.

This townland, though belonging to the present parish, really lies within the barony of Kinataloon. Like the adjoining Garrylaurence, it is unusually rich in antiquarian remains. There are, or were, five lioses—three, at least, of them chambered; there is also an interesting ceall. Of the lioses the most remarkable is "Lisard," on William Mahony's farm. This monument is well deserving of its name; it crowns the apex of a conical hill, commanding a magnificent view—bounded to north and east by the distant Galtee, Knockmaeldown, and Comeragh ranges. Lios 'Ard is chambered and double-ramparted. Its outer wall must be over ten feet in height, and the inner court about half an acre in extent. In the same farm is a second lios—Lios Iseal ("Low-lying Lios"). Connery's farm had a small, circular, chambered lios; but this has been completely destroyed. A fine lios, however, survives on Shea's farm; this is of large size, surrounded by a high rampart, and is also chambered. There was a fifth lios—on Daly's farm—but it, too, has been levelled. During demolition operations a curious object was found: this was a cross-inscribed stone 11 inches in length by 9 inches wide. The inscribed cross, which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across at the arms, shows rude Celtic character at top and base of shaft. Transfixing the cross obliquely is a groove about 9 inches long, and an inch or so wide; whether this is accidental, or an intentional addition, it is difficult to decide. This discovery of a cross-inscribed stone in a lios is remarkable. The ceall or killeen, on Mahony's farm, is well over an acre in area, occupying the eastern slope of a small hill. Plan of the enclosure is oval rather than circular. A fence, from 2 feet to 7 feet in height, surrounds the once sacred place in the usual way, and, within the enclosure, at its eastern side, lie two or three large flagstones. Close by, but on the outside of the fence, is a boulder, 6 feet by 3 feet, bearing on its face a cup-shaped hollow (bullán) 9 inches in diameter by 8 inches deep.

S.D.D. Lisínidhe Rialbhacha—"Little Grey Lioses"; the strange name is now applied to a laneway.

Lios 'Ard—as above.

Cill 'Ard—"High Early Church Site"; the ceall on Mahony's farm, above described.

Páirc na Carraige—"The Rock Field."

Páireín a' Strae—"Little Enchantment-Field." See under Gortagousta, parish Carrigtwohill, *antea*.

Cnoc a Bhodaigh—Apparently "The Churl's Hill." Bodach may, however, be, I think, an Irish form of Hodnett.¹

GARRYLAURENCE, Garraidhe Labhráis—"Laurence's Garden." Area, 800 A.

Garrylawras (Inq. Car. I).

The townland is remarkably rich in antiquities. Besides three lioses, there is a holy well, an early church site, site of an ancient castle, and considerable remains of a sepulchral cairn. The largest lios is on Michael Callaghan's farm. There the outer rampart is practically perfect, enclosing within its circuit an area of an acre or more, thickly covered with willow and hazel. A smaller lios, on Maurice Callaghan's holding, has been practically demolished; its site is quite overgrown with furze. The outline of a third lios can be traced on a field of Dineen's called Páire a' Leasa. Close by—in the same field, I think—is the site of the ancient castle. St. Laurence's Well is within a small copse, surrounded by a fence, beside the road. The well itself is covered over by a structure of mason-work, 7 feet high by 4 feet in internal diameter, and domed overhead. Surmounting the conical roof of the little building is a much weather-worn effigy of St. Laurence, and a cut-stone cross, bearing date 1842. The doorway of our well-house resembles the doorway of a Round Tower. Within the building is a niche, in which is kept an iron drinking-ladle, attached to a chain. Votive offerings of the usual character decorate the tree branches which immediately overlook the sacred fountain.

S.D.D. Cahergal (O.M.), Cathair Gheal—"White Stone-Fort." This official name, however, which is absolutely unknown locally, is certainly incorrect. The real name is "Carn Geal," *i.e.* "White (Glistening) Cairn"; probably shining quartz stones were largely used in its construction. The cairn, which stands at an elevation of 771 feet, is now in a very ruinous condition. Most of the material has been carried away—presumably for fence-building or road-making. In fact, hardly anything survives except portion of the stone circle which apparently acted as a retaining wall for the central pile. The circle, and consequently the stone pile, was about ten yards in diameter, and slightly more than one-half the circle (northern side) still stands. Eighteen uprights, of which the largest stands five feet above ground, remain *in situ*. The cist, or grave, in centre of the circle, it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconstruct on paper. Its remains suggest rather a square

¹ *Vid.* Cork Archaeol. Journal, vol. xxi, p. 176.

chamber or pit than the ordinary oblong chambers of a cistvaen. Pat Daly, who remembers demolition of the pile, says it looked as if the body were interred standing upright. O'Donovan—presumably without having seen the monument—writes:—"I am sure it should be Cahergal, and that the circle is the remains of a stone fort."

St. Laurence's Well (O.M.). "Rounds" were made here chiefly on August 9th (vigil of St. Laurence).

Sliabh na Smísteach—"The Smiddys' Mountain," a sub-division containing about one hundred acres.

Móin na Ladhra.—"Bog of the River Fork," another sub-division. Area somewhat indefinite.

An Faithchín.—"The Little Green." This is an untilled space (extending to an acre and a-half) on Dineen's holding, but reaching across the road into the adjoining farm (Callaghan's). Popular reverence for the place indicates it as an ancient cemetery, though, strangely enough, it is not styled a ceall. Circuit of the enclosing fence is still faintly traceable.

An Slogaire—"The Swallow Hole," a field.

GURTEEN, Goirtín—"Little Garden." Area, 724 A.

On Mulcahy's farm is a single-fenced circular lios of moderate size.

S.D.D. Bearna Amuigh—"The Outside Gap," a sub-division containing approximately a hundred acres.

Móin na Ladhra—"Bog of the River Fork." Another sub-division of somewhat indefinite area: it extends into the adjoining townland of Garry-laurence (*q. v.*).

An Choill Ruadh—"The Red Wood," a glen-side.

Páire a Chorraigh—"The Swamp Field." A *Corrach* is wetter than a *Móin*.

Páire a Phúna—"The (cattle) Pound Field."

KNOCKAVUDDIG, Cnoc a Bhodaigh—"Hill of the Churl." The qualifying word might also, I think, mean Hodnett's. Area, 190 A.

Three-fourths, or thereabout, of the townland area is unreclaimed mountain.

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